CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

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AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

FARMERS' WORK FOR JUNE.

June is always a busy month, for most of the planting must be finished before it comes, and that includes a great amount of ploughing and carting of manures; but June is a month in which we have some leisure—we can look about us and see good plans—read the *Cultivator* and, but never follow any of its recommendations, unless they seem reasonable, and usually pretty nearly with what we have seen with our own eyes.

The boys may hoe the corn and the potatoes, but boys always do better when we are at work with them—and when we have stone wall to lay up, we may as well take the boys with us, and then help them in turn. We do not always gain by dividing our hands, unless we have many overseers. And these are the most costly animals on the farm

Some farmers mow bushes in their pastures grounds in June, and then again in August,—but this continual mowing of bushes is uphill work. It is better to plough the ground in Autumn, in all cases where the plough can go.

Roots for cattle may be sown in June. We never gain by sowing *beets, carrots, parsnips*, before about the first of June, and by sowing too early, our labor in weeding is much increased, as certain weeds whose seeds have been long in preparation, will inevitably get the start of the plants.

The yellow turnip should never be sown before the latter part of June in our latitude; and by sowing late, we have all the advantage in regard to weeds—we can plough our ground under the harrow, and all the most troublesome weeds vegetate and die before we sow our turnip seed; then its plants will be ahead of the weeds, and may be easily kept clear of them.

If the crows have pulled up a few hills of corn, in addition to that which we intended for them on the surface, it is the easier mode to supply the vacancies with peas or with beans, than with corn of any description. Cornplanted two or three weeks after the first rows appear, usually produces but little, even when the season is long enough for it. The stalks are not thick enough to afford sufficient pollen from one to the other to impregnate the silks, and many cobs will be found not half covered with corn.

For tilling corn and potatoes, we see some are recommending very cautious hands—they dare not use the plough between the rows, lest they cut off some of the roots of the corn! So they are afraid to plough among their apple trees, lest they destroy the roots! We once heard of a woman who never combed her children's heads lest she should injure the growth of hair.

Now when we have seen the plough for five years past, cutting furrows close to the corn without apparent injury, but with much apparent benefit, we are inclined to smile at such theories and forbear them. Forty years ago it was a common practice to plough among corn long after it had tasselled out and shot up its silks; of this we cannot approve—but that the corn or the potato is small, the better we can plough to the roots, the more light we render the soil, and the room in it for the extension of the roots.

In case the sod is a green-sward we have no need of the plough unless the land is very rough—a cultivator or a harrow will do better than that as these sods always be light enough during the first year, and they rather want rolling down than stirring up from the bottom. A plough in such cases is apt to disturb the sod, when all we want is to keep the surface free from weeds.

June is the proper month for sowing buckwheat, and we earnestly solicit all who have suitable lands to try one small field with it—one acre if no more. This is a summer grain and must never be sown early. Some farmers sow as late as the fourth of July and think the harvest is better than when they sow by the 25th of June. Half a peck may be sown, one bushel to the acre in any large field where it is intended to turn cattle for early fall feed. For as the wheat will be mowed off in the fore part of September it will not be in the way, as one acre of corn, in a large field often is, depriving us of all the fall feed until the middle of October.

On light loams we raise buckwheat at small expense. It costs us less than corn, and then we use no manure. By sowing thus late we have always a green crop to be covered up, and this may be one reason why we can raise it, year after year, with increased harvests. By adopting this practice we may plant less corn until our lands are made richer—and we constantly make them richer by turning the green sward in Autumn and seeding to grass without planting.

Millet is sown at any time in June, but when the season is promising for grass we are not in want of it. As large crops follow the scythe may be raised of millet as of any plant we have introduced—but it is not an enriching crop—it is a grain and never leaves the earth full of roots as do the different species of grass.

When the hay crop is likely to prove short we sometimes plough up a grass field, late in June, and obtain on the furrow a large swarth of millet. One peck of seed, if good, is sufficient for an acre. *Old seed* should be proved before it is purchased.

The bean poles must be set immediately, as we shall have no time to spare in July, and they become better acquainted with the beans by an early introduction than when we keep them back.

Lay down strips of board, or whole shingles, in the garden near the vines—a pumpkin—squash—melon—or cucumber vines, and the large black bug, that smells worse than an African, as well as the little yellow bug, will thank you and take shelter under them during the night.—Then if you rise in any decent season you may catch them rapping and folded in each others arms; and when a bug or a flea is once fairly caught it is your own folly to indulge him with any thing as sweet as liberty is.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CANKER WORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Sir,—I perceived that you noticed and published my piece concerning canker worms, together with comments of your own: "if my friend of Franklin could get them all off the Trees," you thought it would do. Now I will state again as I stated before, that they might be got off, so as not to injure the tree or fruit, and that is all that has been found out by any of the other methods that I have known to have been tried, (that is a good many) and they have been costly and tedious experiments. Now all I ask for the present, is to wall up to the head until there is a better way to destroy the destroyer than is found out.

Concerning getting them off the trees, always begin at the top of the tree; if small, a pole will reach from the ground to any part of the tree, with which you must thump the limbs, and rub the pole over and among the leaves, until they walk down their ladder so far below the lower limbs, that you can have a fair chance at them; then with an oblique stroke of your pole, you are sure to bring them to the ground, for they are always at the lower end of their thread, when suspended. You said oil would destroy worms, and you are right; then you thought it a difficult concern to make them eat it. Not so; when I tar trees, I mix oil with the tar, by simmering them together over the fire. If you succeed in bringing the worms to the ground by the above method, and the above composition is applied to the trunk of the tree, the worms are sure to taste of it and die. You say that you think it would be difficult to dislodge them from large trees; so it is, but it can be done. I think the best way to cleanse them from large trees is to begin at the top, by clearing them with a short pole, knock and clear the upper limbs, and they will fall, and many of them will lodge upon the lower limbs, and they must be thumped in succession, until you bring them to the ground.

If you wish to make thorough work, I think you had better look to very large trees two or three days, though that is beyond my experience, for I never worked upon my trees but one day in a year, and saved my fruit, when some tarred in the usual way, and lost theirs.

P. W. MILLER.

Franklin, May 19th, 1840.

We have such a dislike for the canker-worm, we hope numerous methods will be tried to destroy them. We hope others as well as our correspondent will give them many thumps. (ED.

PREMIUM LIST.

Some friend has sent us the premium list of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for 1840.

Liberal offers are here made to all classes of farmers who are ambitious of making improvements. We hope the subscribers to the Cultivator will obtain the best premiums, and prove by their *works* that they are entitled to them.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, announce to the public their intention to offer in premiums not only the sum granted by the Government, but the whole amount of the income of their own funds; and as they again omit for the ensuing year their Cattle Show at Brighton, they propose in addition to their usual premiums on Agricultural experiments, the following

PREMIUMS.

FOR STOCK. From any County of the Commonwealth, to be exhibited at *Georgetown*, in the County of *Essex*, on WEDNESDAY, the thirtieth day of September next, at the Annual Cattle Show of the Essex Agricultural Society, viz:

For the best full blooded Bull, of an imported breed, not less than one year old, on satisfactory assurance being given that he shall be kept for use, in some county of the State, at least nine months from the day of exhibition, $15 00

For the second best ditto, 6 00

For the best Milch Cow, full blood, of an imported breed, not less than three, nor more than ten years old, with satisfactory evidence as to the quantity and quality of her milk and the manner in which she has been fed, 15 00

For the second best ditto, 6 00

For the best full blooded Heifer of imported breed, that has been milked not less than three months, with satisfactory evidence of the quantity and quality of her milk, 10 00

For the best yearling full blooded Heifer, of imported breed, 5 00

For the best pair of working Oxen, taking into view their size, power and training, 12 00

For the second best ditto, 6 00

For the best pair of three year old Steers, taking into view their size, power, &c. 10 00

For the best Milch Cow, of native breed, not less than three nor more than ten years old with satisfactory evidence of the quantity and quality of her milk, and mode of feeding, 15 00

Similar premiums may be expected to be offered, for the same descriptions of stock, at the Essex County Exhibition in 1841.

They also propose the following Premiums, to be awarded to competitors from any County in this Commonwealth, on Stock exhibited at *Concord*, in the County of *Middlesex*, at the Cattle Show of the Middlesex County Agricultural Society, on WEDNESDAY, the seventh day of October next, viz;

For the best Bull, 50 00

For the next best ditto, 25 00

For the best Milch Cow, 30 00

For the next best ditto, 20 00

For the best Heifer under 3 years old, 20 00

For the next best ditto, 10 00

For the best Boar, 15 00

For the next best ditto, 10 00

For the best Breeding Sow, 15 00

For the next best ditto, 10 00

The distribution of the amount of the foregoing Premiums having been apportioned in conformity with the suggestions of the respective Agricultural Societies of Essex and Middlesex, competitors will be required to comply with the rules and regulations of said Societies respectively, and also to give notice in writing of their intention to offer animals for the foregoing Premiums, to BENJAMIN GUILD, Esq., *Boston*, Recording Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture on or before the Monday preceding the aforesaid days of exhibition respectively.

FOR THE BEST CULTIVATED FARMS.—For the best cultivated Farm, on which no premium has before been given, of not less than 70 acres exclusive of wood land, regard being had to the quantity of produce, the manner and expense of cultivation and the general appearance of the farm, 200 00

For the next best, 175 00

For the next best, 150 00

For the next best, 75 00

To obviate the objections which some claimants for premiums may have to making a written statement of the condition, products and management of their respective farms, as heretofore required, the Trustees propose to relieve them of this trouble by an inspection, either personally or by an agent, of the farms which may be offered for premium.

The person or persons making the inspection, will require of the respective owners or occupants of farms, answers to the following inquiries.

Of how much land does your farm consist, exclusive of wood land?

What is the nature of your soil; does it consist of sand, gravel, clay loam or peat?

If of a part or all of the above kinds; what do you consider the best method of improving them?

How many acres do you till, and how many cartloads of manure (meaning by cartloads 30 bushels at least,) do you generally put on an acre?

Is your manure applied in its long, or green state, or in compost?

Do you spread and plough in, your manure put upon fields to be planted with corn or potatoes, or put it into the hills?

What is your method of ploughing and cultivating green sward?

How many acres of upland do you mow, and what is the average quantity of hay upon an acre?

How many acres of grass land do you irrigate; at what season and how long do you allow the water to flow your land, and what is the effect?

Do you manure the land irrigated, or any other land you mow, how much to an acre, and what kind of manure do you put on?

How many acres of low land, not suitable for the plough, do you mow, and what is the quantity and quality of the hay cut the present year?

What is your method of reclaiming low, bog or peat lands, and what has been your success?

How many acres of corn have you planted the present season; what was your mode of preparing the ground and the seed, the kind and quantity of manure used to an acre, the manner of applying it, and the quantity of corn raised to an acre?

How many acres did you plant with potatoes the present year; what was your method of planting, your manner of cultivating, and what the average quantity raised on an acre, and what kinds did you plant?

What number of other vegetables did you plant, what kinds, and how many bushels of produce had you to the acre, and to what use shall you apply them?

How many acres of grain did you sow the present year; what kinds of and at what times; how was the ground prepared; what quantity of seed did you sow on an acre?—If you have raised wheat; of what kind, the nature of the soil, and was it sown with or without using lime?

How many acres have you laid down to grass the present season; at what time in the year did you sow it; how much seed to the acre: and was it sowed alone or with a grain crop?

What are your means, and what your manner of collecting and making manure?

How many oxen, cows, young cattle, horses and sheep do you keep through the year? What is the size of your barn or barns; and have you a cellar under them; is your manure covered?

Are your cows of native, foreign or mixed breed?

What is your management of calves intended to be raised?

How much butter did you make this year, and how many cheeses, and what proportion of it new milk?

How many sheep do you keep, and of what breed? How many pounds of wool do you get from your sheep? What is your manner of housing, penning, rearing and feeding them, especially in winter and at the time of lambing? At what time do your sheep lamb; and what proportion of their young die, and from what causes?

How many swine did you keep, what quantity or pork did you make, and of what breed were your swine?

What do you feed them upon through the summer months, and on what do you fatten them?

How many cartloads of manure do you take from your hog styes in a year, and of what materials is it made?

What number of hands is employed on your farm, and what do you pay for labor?

What is the number of your apple trees? Are they of natural or grafted fruits?—What use do you make of the fruit?

What number of fruit trees have you exclusive of apple trees?

Have your trees been attacked by canker worms or borers, and what is your method of destroying them?

In the cultivation of your farm, do you allow the use of ardent spirits?

The Trustees are desirous that these questions should be answered with as much particularity as possible. The applicant will not however, be required to answer them under oath, but according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

The Trustees hope and believe that by the method proposed, many important facts may be elicited, and the farming community enabled to derive much useful information from the skill and experience of practical farmers.

N. B. Claims to be addressed to BENJAMIN GUILD, Esq., in Boston, before the first day of October next.

(FORM OF THE APPLICATION.)

To BENJAMIN GUILD, Esq., Boston.

Sir,—The subscriber, living in the town of hereby makes known his intention of applying for the best farm, and offers the same for inspection.

ROTATION OF CROPS. For the best rotation of crops on the same land, not less than two acres, for three or four years in succession, commencing when it is in grass, $75.

Premium to be claimed in December, 1840 or 1841.

It is expected the applicant will state the quality and condition of the land, when he first ploughs or breaks it up, the manner of preparing it each year, specifying the times of ploughing, the quantity and kind of manure used, the seed, whether potatoes, Indian corn, or other grain, planted or sown, and the kind and quantity of grass seed, the time when sown, and whether with grain or alone, and the quantity of produce every year, including the last. The applicant's own statement, signed, but not sworn to, is all that will be required.

VEGETABLE AND GRAIN CROPS.

For the greatest quantity on an acre,

Of Potatoes, not less than 500 bush.	$30
" Carrots,	30
" ditto on half an acre,	15
" Mangel-Wurtzel,	30
" ditto on half an acre,	15
" Sugar Beet,	30
" ditto on half an acre,	15
" Ruta Baga,	30
" ditto on half an acre,	15
" English Turnips,	20
" ditto on half an acre,	10
" Onions,	20
" ditto on half an acre,	10
" Cabbages, free from earth when weighed,	20
" ditto on half an acre,	10

For the greatest quantity of Vegetables (Grain, Peas, Beans excepted) for home consumption and not for sale; raised for the keeping of stock, regard being had to the size of the farm in proportion to the crop, and to the number of the stock kept; and also to the respective value of the vegetables as food and the expense of raising the same, $30

For the greatest quantity on an acre,

Of Indian corn, (not less than 80 bushels,—75 lbs. in the ear to be considered a bushel,)	30
" Wheat, not less than 25 bushels,	20
" Barley, not less than 45 bushels,	20
" Rye, not less than 30 bushels,	20
" Dry Peas, either broad cast or in drills,	25
" Dry Beans, not less than 10 bushels,	25
" Mustard Seed,	20

It is to be understood that the quantity of land specified above, is in each case to be in one piece. And the claimant of any of the above premiums, shall, with one other person, make a statement according to the best of their knowledge and belief, to the following particulars, and shall obtain a certificate of the measurement of the land by some sworn surveyor.

The partiulars are—

1. The condition of the land in the spring of 1840.
2. The product, and general state of cultivation and quality of manure used upon it the preceding year.
3. The quantity of manure the present season.
4. The quantity of seed used.
5. The time and manner of sowing, weeding, and harvesting the crop, and the amount of the product ascertained by actual measurement, after the whole produce for which a premium is claimed, is harvested, and the entire expense of cultivation.
6. At least forty bushels of the vegetables, for which a premium is claimed, (except onions and common turnips,) are to be weighed, and 56 pounds free from dirt, will be considered as a bushel.

EXPERIMENTS, DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS. For an effectual and satisfactory mode of extirpating the Worm that attacks the Locust tree, $100

For a new, effectual, and satisfactory mode of extirpating the Borer which attacks the Apple tree, 50

For the experiment of turning in Green Crops as a manure, on a tract not less than one acre, and proving its utility, giving an account in writing, of the process and the result; and particularly describing the condition of the ground before turning in the crop—the kind of crop—when sowed, and when ploughed in, 50

For any newly invented Agricultural Implement, or Machine, superior to any designed for the same use, a reward not exceeding fifty nor less than ten dollars, according to the importance of the invention, 50

To the person who shall prove, to the satisfaction of the Trustees, that his mode of rearing, feeding and fattening neat cattle is best, 20

For the greatest quantity of raw unmanufactured Silk, not less than ten pounds, raised by the claimant, and presented before the first of December, 1840, 20

PLOUGHS. The Trustees, considering the Plough the most important implement in husbandry, and believing that further improvement may be made in the structure of it, offer the following premiums to encourage ingenious mechanics in any of the United States to undertake it.

1. For the best plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard to be had to the strength of the plough, easiness of draft, excellence of the work it performs, and its cheapness, $100

It is expected that two ploughs, of different sizes, of the same model, will be produced.

2. For the best plough that shall lay the sod on edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard to be had to the qualities above mentioned, 75

It is expected that two ploughs, of different sizes, of the same model, will be produced.

The Trustees will appoint a committee of at least five intelligent and respectable farmers, from different parts of the State, to meet at some place in the neighborhood of Boston, on some day in October, of which seasonable notice will be given in the N. E. Farmer, to examine and try the ploughs which may be offered. Competitors for these premiums will be admitted from any of the States, and claims may be sent to BENJAMIN GUILD, Esq., Recording Secretary of the Society in Boston, on or before the ninth day of October next.

TREES AND LIVE HEDGES. For the best Plantation of White Oak trees, not less than one acre, nor fewer than 1000 trees per acre—raised from the acorn—not less than *three* years old, and which *shall be in the most thriving state* on the first day of September, 1840, $50

For the best Plantation, not before offered for premium, of White Ash, Larch and Yellow Locust trees, each not less than one acre, nor fewer than 1000 trees per acre, to be raised from the seeds, and which trees, not less than three years old, shall be in the most flourishing condition on the first of September, 1840, 25

For the best Live Hedge, not less than 50 rods, and which shall be in the most thriving state in 1840, 30

To the person who shall offer the best communication on the Mulberry tree in relation to Silk Culture, showing by experiments or otherwise, how it is to be most advantageously managed, what species is best suited to our climate, the effect of the winter thereon, and if injurious, the best remedy therefor, 50

Claims for the best Plantation of trees above mentioned, together with the proper evidence, must be delivered to BENJAMIN GUILD, Esq., in Boston, free of expense, on or before the first day of January, 1841.

Claims for the premiums on Vegetable and Grain Crops, and Experiments and Inventions, together with the evidences required, are to be in writing, and sent free of expense, to BENJAMIN GUILD, Esq., in Boston, Assistant Recording Secretary, on or before the first day of December next, and they will be examined by the Committee, previous to the 5th day of December.

It is understood, that whenever, merely from want of competition, any of the claimants may be considered entitled to the premium, under a literal construction; yet, if in the opinion of the judges, the object so offered is not deserving of any reward, the judges shall have a right to reject such claims. Persons to whom premiums shall be awarded, may, at their option, have an article of plate with suitable inscriptions, in lieu of the money.

In cases where pecuniary premiums are offered, the Trustees may, having regard to the circumstances of the competitors, award either the Society's gold or silver medals, in lieu of the pecuniary premium annexed to the several articles.

If any competitor for any of the Society's premiums shall be discovered to have used any disingenuous measures, by which the objects of the Society have been defeated, such person shall not only forfeit the premiums which may have been awarded to him, but be rendered incapable of being ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

The Treasurer will pay all premiums awarded, on demand.

All premiums not demanded within six months after they shall have been awarded, shall be deemed to have been generously given to aid the funds of the Society.

By order of the Trustees.

April, 1840.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1840.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

The CULTIVATOR has a circulation of four thousand, which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

ON OUR FIRST PAGE: *Farmers' Work for June.—Canker Worms*, correspondence. *Premiums of the* Massachusetts Agricultural Society, offered the present year.

These premiums are very liberal. One hundred dollars are offered for the "best plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat." Some of our practical brethren will be inclined to smile a little at the next premium, which is 75 dollars "for the best plough that shall lay the sod on edge, or obliquely, and not flat!" Now the most wretched ploughs in existence always lay the furrow thus! Who under the light of Heaven wants a plough that will not turn the sod quite over? Who wants to see the grass and the weeds but half covered up?

ON OUR FOURTH PAGE: *Poetry.—Cider.—The Crops.—The Wheat Fields.—A Pedestrian.—The Legal Profession.—Congressional.—Diet of Dyspeptics.—West Point.—Want of Courtesy,* &c. *Utility of Knowledge.—Free Bridge.—An Escape from Death.—Gen. Washington in Dec. 1783.—Humanity of the Chinese.—Cairo at the mouth of the Ohio,* rather wet. *A Gloomy Picture,* &c.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CURRENCY.

To the Editor of the Cultivator:

Dear Sir: I do not read the political papers of late and hear but little said about the currency of the country. I have taken the Cultivator for several months and was pleased with your views on banking so far as you went, and for one I should like to hear some farther discussion of the subject provided it can be treated of in such a way as to avoid all party rancor and virulence, and I cannot see why it may not. You would oblige, sir, many of your readers by throwing farther light on the subject. Yours truly, S.

Framingham, May 30, 1840.

To our friend S. we will acknowledge that the science of Political Economy—of which the Currency is a branch—is not easily understood. It is yet in its infancy in this country and is more often discussed under party banners than such a subject should be. The great and leading interests in the United States are closely connected together and should be so considered by our political counsellors. Our government cannot for any length of time inflict a wound on one branch of business without injuring others. And what we need most is counsellors who will take the most expanded and liberal views, and endeavor to protect all these leading interests.

From an extensive and familiar intercourse with the farmers and the mechanics of Massachusetts we are fully satisfied that there is really no great difference in opinion among them in regard to a Tariff of duties—they think we unluckily raised the duties too *high* in 1828, and as one extreme usually follows another they are quite as well satisfied that the duties are now too low. Even the politicians at the South who were most in favor of this reduction begin to see that they inflict a blow on themselves as often as they check the manufacturing industry of the North, which is the best customer for the raw material of the Southern States.

Then look to the West—if our manufactures are crippled we become less able to purchase their productions. Indeed we must raise all the grain we use unless we have something to exchange for it. Let us take yet a more extended view and we shall see that the prosperity of foreign nations is no disadvantage to us. Only last season the distresses of England were sensibly felt in this country. The scarcity of money there was no benefit to us. It was an injury, for they were less able to purchase of us, and they called harder for the debts we owed them.

What narrow policy then must that be which shall seek to cripple even a foreign nation that is on speaking terms with us? What a mean business to set up dams and barriers to the flow of specie—to endeavor to turn the current so as to fill our vaults and thus render a customer unable to purchase of us, or to compel him to reduce the price of the goods we send him.

Such countries as Spain may legislate in this manner, but England and the United States ought to know better. *It is not our interest to render even England less able to purchase of us.* What petty legislators we must then appear when we attempt to render any portion of our own country less able to trade with us!

On the subject of Banks too we feel confident we know the sentiments of the great body of our farmers and of our mechanics. They neither wish to be overrun with Banks—nor are they ready to return to a metalic currency, and wholly dispense with bills. The convenience of paper both in counting and in carrying is such that they are not ready to dispense with it unless they are forced to the measure by a set of rotten institutions in which they can have no confidence—often chartered in order to enable the proprietors to borrow money instead of affording them facilities for lending it.

There are, unhapily, some among us who think the multiplication of Banks no evil provided the proprietors have money to lend and actually make their deposite at the board. With such we cannot agree. We trust we shall learn wisdom in time and that the great body of the people will yet be convinced *that the power of manufacturing a currency out of nothing must be confined to a few.* It will not answer to authorise so many people to handle the shears and cut out money at will either from cotton paper or from silk paper.

One single objection to the establishment of so many companies with power to manufacture money is sufficient. That is, we cannot distinguish with any degree of certainty the true from the spurious bills. Of 500 banks whose bills we are obliged to take who among us knows the signatures of half the Presidents or Cashiers? How many of us can even recollect the names of the Banks?

The names of those which are dead and gone it is true have made a deeper impression on our memories; and we look upon their promises now in our possession with as sad a countenance as did the little children of Mr. John Rogers upon his "little book when he was dead and gone."

And when we "look upon" such our melancholy feelings are not assuaged by any assurance that other "little books" in our possession may not soon tell as sad a story as they.

A long list of broken banks is now necessarily published in every newspaper to warn the public not to meddle with the paper things that have "the image and superscription of Cezar," but not his power or credit. And who can tell us beforehand which will fail next? It is admitted that the Banks of Massachusetts are on a better foundation than those of other States; but even here we have unreasonably multiplied these Institutions.

If capitalists are numerous who wish to lend money through the medium of banks, let banks be established—not with the power to *make*—but with the power to *loan*—money. We think those powers essentially different, and for want of attending to this difference distrust has filled the community. Had Massachusetts been cautious of excessive banking—had she granted but few charters and looked well to their ways the bills of her banks might now be current throughout the Union.

We are much in want of a national currency and as the general government has now left this matter wholly to the States it is extremely unfortunate that the States have done no better. We can scarcely hope that twenty six states will be ready to unite in any thing, and we must wait until all, or a large majority, shall be satisfied of the true causes of the derangement of business.

We have said nothing of the old United States Bank and have no desire to; but since the old proprietors have obtained a charter in Pennsylvania with power to trade, to speculate, the Institution has been mismanaged. No company in trade should have power to *create* the medium of trade. And it was never imagined that Bank charters were granted for the purpose of enabling one man to forestal the market and hold at his own price all the surplus beef of three or four States. One Virginia butcher owed more than half a million to this one bank last year, when he failed. Banks have been said to be created for the purpose *of diffusing* wealth. This Bank *diffused* most *strangely*.

It is unfortunate that the individual States have learned the art of evading the Constitution and of coining money out of paper. When the States were forbidden to issue "bills of credit" it was supposed by some honest people that the whole power to regulate money, which is a branch, or rather the soul, of commerce, belonged to Congress.

In practice the individual States now supply us with most of our circulating medium and Congress will have nothing to do with it. If Congress has not the constitutional power to regulate the currency of the Union it is quite time that this power was granted; for we can hardly hope that such a number of States will ever agree on any system, or medium of value, that shall be uniform through the Union.

☞ Our subscribers who have received their papers at the Brighton Depot are informed that we can leave them at Mr. Porter's Hotel if they prefer it. The late irregularity of our paper we ascribe to the removal of our agent from the house near the Depot.

By Yesterday's Mails. We have nothing very important from the South. Mr. Calhoun has addressed the Senate on the subject of the Bankrupt Bill—he thinks no such bill should include corporations; but he is decidedly opposed to a Bankrupt law in any form.

In the House, the Sub-treasury bill is under discussion and a preference is given to it over all other proceedings.

THE SEASON. We think the season is still more forward than usual though we have had many cool nights of late. In May on two several days the thermometer rose above ninety degrees—this is uncommon—we have but very few days of such weather at any time in summer.

The fields in this vicinity have a charming appearance—apples, and cherries, and pears, and peaches look well and promise an abundance—the only exception which we notice is in those unlucky trees that are infested by the Canker-worm.

A part of Cambridge, of Brighton, and of Roxbury exhibit the seared leaf, and the worm is making its appearance in Jamaica Plain where it has been heretofore a stranger.

In some parts of Framingham the fruit will be destroyed by them.

On Thursday a fine fall of rain moistened our fields and was quite acceptable to the dusty surface of the earth.

Steamboat Fare. The fare from New York to Albany and Troy is reduced to one dollar—one dollar for being carried 160 miles!

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE STEAMER UNICORN.

This fine vessel, sent out by Mr. Cunard, arrived at Halifax on the first inst., and at this port on Wednesday evening. She sailed from Liverpool on the 16th of May.

She sailed up near Long wharf and was saluted on her way from different points. These salutes were returned. She lay to for a few minutes off the wharf which was crowded by a great multitude who repeatedly cheered her. She then passed towards the Navy Yard and received and returned a salute from the Revenue Cutter. She was then moored at the landing prepared for her at East Boston.

The wharves in the vicinity were crowded with citizens whose cheers resounded from every quarter, and all seemed delighted to see in our waters this pioneer of the steam vessels which are now to run in regular line, one in two weeks, from England to Boston. We shall now often receive intelligence direct from England instead of going for it to New York or Baltimore.

The news by the Unicorn is fifteen days later than we had received. Business was more active in the manufacturing towns and money could be had in abundance on good security. There was a sharp debate in Parliament on the 13th on the motion of Lord Stanhope to present an address to the Queen on the state of their relations with China. Stanhope thought it wrong to compel the Chinese to eat opium—so do we. But the Prime Minister opposed the address. The Duke of Wellington opposed the address to the Queen on the ground that government had long encouraged the trade and it would be wrong now to turn suddenly round and tell the merchants to sacrifice their property. The Chinese Emperor seems determined to support his minister, Lin, and to put an end to the opium trade.

The British Budget—what a genteel term!—had been introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He estimates the whole expense of government for the year at a fraction short of fifty millions sterling, and that the revenue will fall short of this nearly three millions. He proposes to make up the deficiency by increasing the customs and the excise duties instead of resorting to any temporary expedients of borrowing. The duties on spirits are to be raised 4d in the gallon. Four wheeled carriages are to pay a duty of three pounds each.

RUSSIANS AND CIRCASSIANS. The Circassian mountaineers have had a brush with Russian troops and have taken several of their forts—they grow more bold and are not afraid to meet the Russians in open field.

The French are shooting the Arabs as fast as they find them—but they think they could prosecute the war with more effect if they had Napoleon with them. The government is therefore preparing to send out to St. Helena for the bones of Bonaparte to see what effect they may have.

MAINE BOUNDARY.

House of Commons, Friday, May 1.

Mr. Hume begged to ask whether Her Majesty's Government were now able to state in what condition the negociations respecting the Maine boundary were?

Lord John Russell. I have some doubt how far it is consistent with my duty to answer the question which the Hon. Gentleman has just put to me; but as, no doubt, there is considerable anxiety upon the subject, and as papers upon the subject have been published in the United States, I think it would be desirable to give a general outline of the state in which the question at present stands between the United States and this country relative to the Maine Boundary.

The House will recollect I stated that there were two very distinct questions: the one was the general question of the boundary, arising out of the treaty of 1783, and the treaty of Ghent; and the other was with respect to the interpretation of our agreement for the sake of preserving jurisdiction and possession undisturbed by the two parties made in the course of the spring of 1839. With respect to the former part of the subject, a proposition was made by my noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the name of the government, last year, and the reply to that was a counter proposition of a totally different nature being made by the government of the United States.

At the same time commissioners were appointed by the government of Great Britain, who had surveyed the disputed country, and had arrived in this country in January last. *Their report was received only a few days ago; it contains matter of very considerable importance, and is now under the consideration of the government,* and an answer will be immediately returned to the last proposition made by the government of the United States, informing them how far we can fall in with the proposition they last made relating to the provisional agreement of last year. It is unfortunate that it is almost entirely upon it that recent difficulties have arisen. The Noble Lord then adverted to the differences that had arisen between the two countries on this subject; and concluded by saying, I trust and believe that peace will not be interrupted, but that the whole will end in a formal and amicable settlement of existing differences. (Cheers.)

London dates of the 12th say that the recent news from New York, holding out the idea of an amicable adjustment of the boundary question, rendered stock more firm, and Consols hold at 91 3-8 a small improvement. Money was abundant.

A letter from Paris published in the N. Y. Star, contains the following paragraph:

"M. Thiers contrives to get on, and so well that there is little prospect of his being defeated. Louis Phillippe, just now is in high feather, for he was offered his mediation as a peace-maker between Naples and England, which has been accepted, and I am informed, from competent authority, that he has been applied to by President Van Buren to act as referee, should England again consent to refer the Boundary question to an arbitrator."

MURDER OF LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL.

No event appears to have created so great an excitement in London as the murder of Lord William Russell.

At an early hour on the morning of the 6th, he was discovered by one of his female domestics dead in his bed, having been most barbarously and inhumanly murdered. The unfortunate nobleman was brother to the late and uncle to the present Duke of Bedford—uncle of course to Lord John Russell, the present noble Secretary for the Colonies.

The calamitous event which has thus suddenly brought sorrow and mourning upon one of the highest and most distinguished families in the country, was, as we stated before, discovered by the housemaid, who upon going down stairs to attend her ordinary avocations, was alarmed by observing several articles scattered about in the utmost confusion. On entering the apartments she discovered desks broken open, and their contents also scattered about the floor. She immediately gave the alarm, and the domestics being roused, immediately proceeded to his lordship's sleeping apartment.

Here the catastrophe in all its horrors was in full view before them. His lordship was lying in bed with his throat cut, and the pillow was saturated with his gore. The servants fled from the scene, horror-stricken and immediately gave the alarm to the neighborhood. Two medical gentlemen were promptly on hand, who examined the wound and found it to extend from the shoulder to the ear. It had evidently been done with a razor or some sharp instrument, and immediate search was made for it, but none could be found.

The deceased lay upon his back, and the position he was in would seem to lead to the inference that when the frightful deed was committed, scarcely a struggle could have taken place. He must have been dead several hours. The most diligent inquiries and examination of the premises was immediately instituted, but without finding any thing, whereby to trace the perpetrators. The only thing of value missing was a gold watch. They next endeavored to find out the means by which the entrance had been obtained.—There were marks of footsteps at the kitchen door, and a bolt had been wrenched from it.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN CONGRESS.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, gives the following account of another disgraceful scene, which has been enacted at the Capitol by two of the people's representatives:—

"While the members were leaving the Hall, after the hour for the recess was announced, a personal rencontre between two members, took place in the lobby, near the south door, and between it and the Post Office of the House. Mr. Rayner, (W.) of N. C., attacked Mr. Montgomery, (V. B.) of N. C.—striking him with a sword cane; the cane was broken by the blow. Mr. Montgomery returned the blows, and the parties were separated. The affair was soon over, and no bodily harm was done to either of them. The origin of the quarrel, which ended in this personal affray, was the newspaper altercation which has been going on between the parties, in the Globe. It does not seem to produce any excitement or feeling. We are used to this sort of things.

Fatal Accident.—The daughter of Tarteus Buck, of Easton, during the absence of her parents, on Wednesday last, in attempting to get out through the window, the sash came down upon her neck and held her suspended, where she was found dead.

The New York Sun thinks that all lawyers should be hung.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Monday, June 1. In the House, the proceedings created much excitement.

Mr. Atherton, acting as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Jones, gave notice, on Saturday, of his intention to offer a resolution this day, to change a rule of the House, so as to permit the House to go into Committee of the Whole at any time, by a vote of a bare majority. Under the present rule, Mondays are set apart for petitions and resolutions, and Fridays and Saturdays for private bills. The House could not go into committee therefore, on the Sub-Treasury, on any days except Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, without a vote of two thirds, which could not be obtained.

The Committee of Ways and Means and the majority of the House were desirous of devoting the whole time to the Sub-Treasury until it should be disposed of; and, the responsibility for the action of the House resting on them, they thought it advisable, as it appears, to put this bill beyond any doubt or hazard.

After the recess, the Speaker commenced calling the States for resolutions, beginning with Maine. Mr. Smith, of Me., offered the resolution of which Mr. Atherton had given notice, as above mentioned, and at the same time, he moved the previous question upon it. Violent opposition was manifest to this procedure, while a firm disposition was also manifested to support it.

Many questions of order were raised.—The Speaker decided that it was not in order for Mr. Smith to offer the resolution of which Mr. Atherton had given notice, but the House reversed the decision.—The Speaker also decided, when Mr. Bell objected to the consideration of the resolution, at this time, that it must lie over till this day fortnight, under the rules of the House. But this decision was also reversed. The previous question being ordered, the resolution was adopted—yeas 91, nays 85.

Great excitement prevailed—the opposition denouncing the whole procedure as disorderly, unparliamenty, tyrannical, &c. At least thirty members addressed the Chair at once. The Speaker, in the midst of the confusion, gave the floor to Mr. Proffit, of Indiana. Several claimed it from him. Mr. Smith, of Maine, demanded it, and insisted that the Chair had no right to give it up to Mr. Proffit, because Mr. P. did not "rise from his seat," but was standing when he addressed the Chair.

Here an altercation between several members ensued, in which the Speaker's authority was utterly disregarded. Some members, usually quiet and orderly, manifested much feeling. It was difficult to hear in the tumult, half of the personalities that passed between the members, who were addressing each other individually. Mr Cowper of Georgia, demanded of the Chair that certain disorderly words falling from some of the members, should be taken down. Mr. Ogle after a lapse of some minutes moved an adjournment on account of the condition of the house. It was some time before the house could be restored to sufficient order to allow the yeas and nays to be taken. The motion was rejected. Mr. Smith withdrew his objections, and Mr. Proffit moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the rule had been altered. He stated that he had voted in the majority for the purpose of moving a reconsideration—denounced the measure in the strongest possible terms, and concluded by declaring unequivocally the utter contempt which he felt for the majority that had supported it. Many rose to answer in the same strain; and Mr. Dromgoole obtained the floor, and as the house was as well prepared to judge of the matter now, as it would be after an angry and excited discussion, moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the motion to reconsider was rejected—yeas 110, nays 84. The house then adjourned.

The presents from the Imaum of Muscat to the President of the United States, consist of two beautiful Arabian horses, one case of otto of rose, five demijohns of rose water, one package of Cashmere shawls, one of Persian rug, a box of pearls, and swords. The following is the letter accompanying the presents:

To His Excellency Martin Van Buren,
President of the United States of North America, Washington:

Sir—Hope the Almighty God will protect you, and keep you in good health.—From this part of the world, having no news to communicate them to your Excellency; and whenever opportunity offers for this place, we shall be happy to hear from your Excellency. With any thing that we can do for you, little or plenty, shall feel happy.

Written by the order of his Highness,
SEYD SEYD BIN SULTAN BIN AHMED,
Imaum of Muscat.
SEYD BIN, Calfoun.
Dated Muscat, 25th December, 1839.

The President, of course, could not accept them, agreeably to the constitution of the United States. Even General Jackson would not take the responsibility of accepting the "royal Lion" from the Emperor of Morocco. The Captain of the Sultance, subsequently, in the name of his master, offered them to the Government of the United States. Congress has accepted of them, and ordered them to be sold.

Mr. Van Buren has addressed a friendly and appropriate letter to the Imaum, explaining why he was compelled to decline receiving the gifts.

Green, who is now on trial at Richmond on a charge of defrauding the Bank of Virginia, lately offered a bribe to the Attorney General of $5000 not to push matters. The letter was laid before the Court.

A lady, visiting the British Museum, inquired if they had a skull of Newton, when answered in the negative, she said, "I wonder at that, they have got one at Oxford."

MUNICIPAL COURT. *Presentments [of] the Grand Jury.*—Twenty-three ind[ict]ments were returned on Wednesday, [and] no less than eight of them were aga[inst] Thomas Turner, for shop, store, [and] house-breaking. He had accompli[ces.] One of their operations will exhibit th[eir] professional ability; One day they s[old] eight hundred cents to William Ritter, [in] Broad Street, saw him put them away [in] a bucket, and in the evening, they bro[ke] into the shop and stole them. Tur[ner] pleaded not guilty.

Edward Osgood pleaded guilty to [the] indictments for picking pockets at the [Na]tional Theatre. Sentence not pronoun[ced].

The jury couldn't help convicting [Ed]ward short, alias Borke, for breaking [into] the schooner Marietta, one night, [and] stealing two trunks of clothes, in all w[orth] about $60. The day after the robbery [he] was found staggering through the stre[et] with a part of the clothes tied up in [a] bundle, by officer Vialle.—Verdict, gu[ilty].

John Shaw, indicted for escaping f[rom] the House of Correction, maintained [that] it was the duty of the county to build [a] fence so high as to render it impossible [to] escape. The jury did not think so, [and] returned a verdict of guilty. He is [also] liable to a sentence to the State's Prison, as his former conviction [took] place in the Municipal Court. [Post.

RAILROAD FROM NEW HAVEN TO [NEW] YORK. We learn from the New Y[ork] Journal of Commerce, that applica[tion] has been or will be, made to the Leg[isla]ture of Connecticut, at its present ses[sion,] to incorporate a Company for the [con]struction of a Railroad from New Ha[ven] to New York line at Sawpits; to be [con]tinued, by a New York Company, t[o] meets the Harlaem Railroad.

Taken in connection with the Rail[road] extending between New Haven and [this] city, we must look upon this enterpr[ise as] one that cannot fail to prove of vast [bene]fit to the public and particularly to [those] living near this portion of the line. [At] present the Western Railroad affor[ds] such ready facilities for communica[tion] and transportation from Boston to [the] southern part of Massachusetts, and [the] interior of this State, prevents all riva[lry] in business between the two cities, B[oston] and Hartford. But with so easy [and] quick access to the Metropolis, the [mer]chants of this city can afford to pur[chase] goods there, transport them here, and [sup]ply the country demand at less prices [than] the merchants of Boston now can af[ford.] We look upon the project with an [impar]tial eye, and are firm in the belief [that] should it be carried into effect, the [happi]est results will ensue to our city and State. [Hartford Weekly Review.

FROM FLORIDA. Advices from Fl[orida] have reached Georgia, by which it appe[ars] that on the 23d ultimo, Mr. Forbes's [the]atrical company, on its way in wag[ons to] St. Augustine from Picolata, was att[acked] by Indians, and a Mr. C. Vose was k[illed.] Two others, names not mentioned, [are] missing. Mr. Vose was formerly of [Jer]sey City.

A fatal rencontre with the Semin[oles is] thus detailed in a letter published in [the] Morning Post of this city:

Fort Russell, (E. F.) May 22, 18[40.]

Lieut. Martin went out four days [since] from Micanopy to Wa-ca-hoo-tie [with] three men, but was ambbshed by wh[at he] supposes to be about forty Indians. [His] three men were killed on the [spot,] and Lieut. Martin was shot in three [pla]ces. Lieut. Sanderson, with thi[rteen] men, pursued the enemy and cam[e up] with them in one of their fastnesses. [He] charged them, however, and found he [had] to deal with at least 60 warriors. Sand[erson] and 6 of his 13 men were killed on the [spot,] and the rest made good their retreat. B[...]ville is now after them with a large [force.] Sanderson was formerly in the ranks, [and] had crossed bayonets with the Engl[ish at] Lundy's Lane, and had fought in [many] battles. By long continued faithful s[ervi]ces and great bravery he had mad[e his] way from the ranks and obtained a [com]mission. He was a native of Mass[achu]setts.

Goodwin, the young man who left [New] York with a large amount of money [be]longing to his employers, was arrest[ed at] Plymouth on the 7th, in company w[ith an] abandoned female who went with [him] from New York. Thirteen thousand [dol]lars were found in his possession, wh[ich he] surrendered to Mr. Cripps (the mem[ber of] the firm who went to England in p[ursuit] of him.) He stated that he had [spent] about $500 of the stolen money. I[n con]sideration of this surrender by G[oodwin,] Mr. Cripps made a compromise with [him,] and consented not to prosecute. M[r. C.] made a present of £20 to the wom[an to] pay her passage to the United States, [and] also gave £40 to the officers who [as]sisted him in the recovery of his pro[perty.]

FIRE AT ITHACA, N. Y. A destr[uctive] fire broke out at Ithaca, N.Y., on T[ues]day last, which destroyed a great pa[rt of] the best built portion of that flouri[shing] village, including a large number of s[tores] and dwelling houses. The loss is est[ima]ted at $50,000, exclusive of the am[ount] covered by insurance. It took in the [...] frame building erecting by a Mr. A[...]ier, in the rear of his store in C[...] street and on the west side of A[...] street, all of which, almost without ex[cep]tion, were destroyed.

Mr. Kock, the proprietor of the [St.] Louis Museum, writes from the O[...] county, whither he is gone on an ex[plor]ing expedition, that he has discover[ed an] entire skeleton of a gigantic Masto[don,] besides some other formations new to [...] This gentleman occupies a high [place] among western naturalists. [Times.

The Connecticut House of Rep[resen]tatives, by a vote of 131 to 6[...] passed a law for the registration of [...]

PTS FOR THE CULTIVATOR.

H Perkins,	$2 00	Calvin Wright,	$2 00
Perkins,	2 00	Joseph Plympton,	1 00
ecester,	1 00	B D Tilden,	1 00
nsbourne,	2 00	Asa Todd,	2 00
ne, 4th,	1 00	Thos. Ayling,	2 00
rell,	2 00	Abel Thompson,	3 00
arrett,	2 00	John Blackburn,	1 00
mpson,	2 00	Jeremiah Parker,	1 50
Rs,	2 00	Hervey Everett,	2 00
um,	2 00	Joshua Dodge,	2 00
ams,	1 00	Ariel Cheever,	2 00
ckman,	1 83	John Brown,	2 00
yward,	1 00	Chas. Parks,	2 00
Howard,	2 00	David Conwell,	1 00
owing,	2 00	Elisha Lambert,	1 00
ust, Jr.,	2 00	Lyman Coolidge,	1 00
Morrison,	2 00	Joseph Lunt,	1 00
alker,	2 00	Malchiah Pond,	2 00
arned,	2 00	Jos. Raymond,	2 00
Clapp,	1 00	Emery Wood,	2 00
Baker,	2 00	J Battles, Jr.,	2 00
ar Thayer,	2 00	Jos. Drew,	2 00
ayer,	1 00	Abijah Bigelow,	2 00
ngg,	2 00	David Adams,	1 00
Ordway,	2 00	Calvin Palley,	1 00
Hartwell,	1 00	Simeon Blodgett,	2 00
Blodgett,	2 00	J W Bancroft,	2 00
Dodge,	2 00		

LE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY,

BY STEPHEN BROWN.

Boston & Worcester Railroad, 8¼ per ct adv.
Eastern Railroad, 82 per share.
Western Railroad, 79 a 79¼ per share.
City Bank, 83¼ a 85¼ per share.
Atlantic Bank, 85½ a 86 per share.
Massachusetts Bank, 96 per cent.
Granite Bank, 86¼ per share.
Railroad Bank, (Lowell,) 95 per share.
Washington Bank, 90 per share.
Merchants' Bank, 98¼ per share.
North Bank, 87 per share.
Bost. & Roxb. M. Dam Co. 8¾ a 11¼ per s.
South Cove Corporation, $150 a 160 pr. sh.
New England Ins. Co. (div. off,) 88¼ per sh.
Mercantile Marine Ins. Co. 95¼ per share.
East Boston Ferry Co., $5¼ a 8¼ per sh.

MARRIAGES.

city, last evening, at the Marlboro' Hotel, by Walitz, of Gloucester, Mr. John W Adams Stacy, of Gloucester.
onday, at King's Chapel, by Rev. Mr. Ware, ridge, James G. Foster, Esq. of Charlestown, Charlotte Walker.
arlestown, on Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr. Charles Kindall, Esq. to Miss Caroline A. of the Late John Johnson, Esq.
elin, May 27, by Rev. Mr. Sandford, Mr. Ju- Clarke, merchant, to Miss Sarah Sawyer.
ton, May 19, by Rev. Mr. Peabody, Mr. John er, of Lancaster, to Miss Martha Pollard.—
by Rev. Isaac Allen, Mr. Joseph F. Goss of to Miss Jerusha D., daughter of Col. C.
ford, by Rev. Mr. Bardwell, Mr. Joseph Fel- empleton, to Miss Martha Shumway.
rth Oxford, May 20, Mr. Moses Harkness to ncy Lilley.
rlborough, May 27, by Rev. M. L. Scudder, ward Harrington of Shrewsbury, to Miss Eu- Gleason.
Haverhill, by Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Cyrus Atwood Miss Eliza B. Harding.

DEATHS.

Cambridgeport, 21 inst. Mrs. Abigail Newton, Salem, 1st inst. Mrs. Hannah, wife of Dr. J. F. Newburyport, 1st inst. Mr. Simon P. Drake, late of the Merrimack Hotel, 38.
Shirley, on Saturday last, Mr. Charles Harlow, of this city, 36.
Mill River, 22d ult, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Hon. Borden, and daughter of Bardon Gray, Esq. ington, May 29, Rev. Oliver Augustus Dodge, the Baptist Church in that town, 27. He tive of Hampton Falls, N. H. and a graduate ville College.
number of deaths in Boston for the week end- 30—31. Males, 13. Females, 18. Stillborn consumption, 5—scarlet fever, 1—debility, 1— 1—drowned, 1—tumor, 1—dropsy on the 1—smallpox, 1—typhous fever, 1—hooping 3—marasmus, 1—inflammation of the bowels, 1 1—convulsions, 1—disease of the heart, 2— ropsy, 1—inflammation of the lungs, 1—lung 1—intemperance, 4.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

—There has been a steady demand, for con- on, at low prices, and about 2900 brls have been for exportation. The business done with the ossist of most of the late arrivals of Ohio, a about 3000 brls, at 84¼ a 4¼ per bbl, cash; Alexandria 4 90, cash; 300 do Fredericksburg, 200 do Richmond 4 87 a 88 do; a cargo of was taken by a dealer, to day, at 85 per bbl; landing; 500 do Alexandria, for export, at 400 do Howard-street, 85, 4 mos; 300 do ore City Mills 85, per bbl, and 300 do Frederthe same, 6 mos or. The public sales comof bbls Georgetown, at $4 82 a 4 87, and sevcels unsound Ohio 4 20 a 4 56 per bbl, cash.

—The transactions at the close were at a slight ou prices rates, owing to the arrivals being akes, and some improvement experienced in l demand. Several small lots have been sold or white, and 55 a 58c for yellow flat. A white at 51c, and another of yellow at 53c; bels do do 54c; 4000 do Rappahanock white ow flat, about half each, 51c per bushel; south- 30 a 32c; eastern, 37, and northern 41c per 1000 bushels northern Rye 58c; 1200 do do bushel, cash.

—There has been but little done in either de- and prices remain without variation. Sales week comprise about 50 casks Pearl, 4¼c a 5c, 4½ a 4¾c per lb.

—The extreme low prices have brought shippers ket, and considerable sales have been made.— small Cod at $1 33 a 1 50 per qtl.; 1800 do 1 65 a 1 80 do do; 500 Haddock, new, 25 do do; 500 do Hake 67 a 1 20, according es, exclusive of packing. The market for l continues in the same depressed state as noformer reviews, and no prospect of an early ement; stock in few hands. Sales of new No 3, at 84 per brl, but no buyers of any note, close, at this price.

er Paris—The arrivals have been few, and sales 500 tcs have been made at $2 75 a 2 87 per

—The market for coarse qualities remains in the ll state as noticed in former reviews, and pri- altogether nominal. A sale by auction of 8 a ks Liverpool fine, was made at 1 69 a $1 70 , cash, and 4 a 500 do do, private sale, balance rtation, a shade less.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

er, lump, per lb	16	a	20
firkin	14	a	16
se, new milk, per lb	7	a	10
four meal	3	a	5
per dozen		a	42½
per lb	7	a	14
Corned	8	a	10
Smoked		a	12½
Tallow, per lb	9½	a	10
, whole hogs,	6¼	a	7
roasting, per lb		a	17
, Fresh,	10	a	11
Salted	9	a	10
, Boston, per lb	11	a	12½
Western, do do	10	a	11
, best, per lb	9½	a	10
Western, per keg	9	a	10
r, per lb		a	10
Veal, per lb		a	8
	6	a	10
de Calves	5	a	7
kens, per pair	75	a	1 00
eys, per lb	17	a	20
ese, per dozen	1 75	a	2 00
on, per lb	10	a	17
, per quarter	1 00	a	1 50

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, Chenangoes, per bush	50	a	60
" Eastport,		a	1 00
Sweet Potatoes, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
Turnips, per bushel	75	a	1 00
Carrots, per bushel	75	a	1 00
Beets, per bushel	50	a	
Parsnips, per bushel		a	1 50
Horseradish, per lb	10	a	12
Radishes, per bunch	3	a	4
Cauliflowers, each	12½	a	25
Brocoli, each	20	a	25
Lettuce, per head	3	a	6
Parsley, per peck	50	a	
West India Squashes, per lb	2	a	3
Crookneck do, per cwt		a	6 00
Spinach, per half peck	6	a	
Dandelions, " "	6	a	
Onions, per bushel	75	a	1 00
Cucumbers, each	12½	a	25
Rhubarb, per lb	3	a	4
Asparagus, per bunch	8	a	10
Peas, Southern, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
" Northern, "		a	4 00

Fruit.

Apples, per bushel	2 00	a	3 00
Strawberries, Southern, box	50	a	75
" Northern, "		a	1 00
Gooseberries, per quart	15	a	17
Cranberries, per bush	4 00	a	4 50
Grapes, Malaga, per lb	20	a	25
Pears, Southern, per bushel	3 50	a	4 00
Baking Pears, per bushel		a	2 50
Lemons, per dozen	17	a	20
Oranges, do do	25	a	50
Dried Apples, do do	7	a	8
Walnuts, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	
" " white, " "	10 00	a	
Hemp Seed, per bushel	1 25	a	1 50
Canary Seed, do do	1 50	a	2 00
Flax Seed, per bush	1 25	a	1 50
" " American, do do		a	
Clover, Northern, per hundred	12	a	13
" Southern, do do		a	
" Foreign, do do		a	12
" White Dutch, per lb	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French	33	a	
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	2 50	a	
Red Top, bushel	64	a	65
" " Southern, do		a	
Orchard Grass, do	2 50	a	
Millet, do	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do	1 25	a	1 50

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

Coals—Several cargoes Nova Scotia, part to arrive, have found buyers at $7 a 7 25 per chaldron; and a small importation of Cannel at $11 50, cash.

Newcastle, per chaldron	8 00	a	9 00
Cannel, do do	11 00	a	11 50
Orrel, do do		a	
Picton, do do	7 00	a	
Nova Scotia, do do	8 00	a	
Sidney, do do	7 00	a	7 50
Anthracite, per 2240 lbs	7 00	a	

RETAIL PRICES.

Schuylkill, per ton	5 00	a	6 50
Lackawanna, per 2000 lbs	7 50	a	8 00
Peach Orchard, do do	8 00	a	8 50
Peach Mountain, do do	8 00	a	8 50
Coke, per chaldron	6 00	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket	28	a	32
Eastern Wood, per cord	6 50	a	7 00
Ordinary do do, do do	6 00	a	6 50
Country do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

HIDE MARKET.

Hides—The transactions have been for several lots Western, amounting to about 2000, supposed 11 a 12c per lb; and Calcuttas, 50 bales, at quotations; 4700 Russia Calf Skins, 34½ a 38c, 6 mos cr.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	13	a	14½
Pernambuco, dry salted		a	11
Rio Grande	14	a	14½
St. Salvador	11	a	11½
Maracaibo	10	a	11½
California	42	a	12½
West-Indian	10	a	12
African	12	a	14
Russia	none.		
Green, slaughtered	5	a	6
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a	1 25
Do. do do light		a	
Do. dry	60	a	85

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	29	a	30
do country do	25	a	27
Baltimore city tannage	26	a	28
do dry hide	22	a	24
New York red, light	20	a	21
do do, middling	20	a	21
do do, overweight	19	a	20
Boston do, slaughter	21	a	22
do dry hide	18	a	20
Slaughter Upper, in the rough		a	24

WOOL MARKET.

Wool—We have no change to notice in this article; the demand is quite limited, and in consequence of the depressed state of Woolen business, and the stoppage of a large amount of machinery, prices are expected to be still lower after the new ship comes into market.

American, commonto ¼ blood,	32	a	34
" " " ½ "	35	a	38
" " " ¾ "	40	a	42
Pulled Wool, superfine	42	a	45
No. 1, Lambs',	35	a	40
No. 2, "	23	a	25
No. 3, "	18	a	20

HAY MARKET.

Hay—The sales this week comprise about 10 or 12 freights, $10 a 11 per ton, cash. Eastern screwed, per ton, 10 50 a 11 00.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 50	a	11 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.		a	
Good Country, per hundred	85	a	90
Clover		a	
Straw	40	a	50

HOP MARKET.

Hops—Sales confined to the growth of 1838, at 20c per lb.

First and second sorts, per lb | 35 | a

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, June 4. At market 320 Beef Cattle, (including 35 unsold last week) 20 pairs Working Oxen, 40 Cows and Calves, 140 Sheep, and 450 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We reduce our quotations to conform to sales. We quote a few extra at $7 25; first quality, 6 75 a $7; second quality, $6 25 a 6 75; third quality, $5 75 a 6 25.

Working Oxen—A few sales; $75, 80, 92, 110, and 147 50.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $24, 25, 28, 32, and 40.

Sheep—Lots were sold at 3 75, $4, and 4 12.

Swine—Dull. Lots to peddle were sold at 4¼ a 4½c for Sows, and 5¼ a 5½c for Barrows. At retail, 5 a 7½c.

100 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

NEW YORK, June 1. At market 900 head of Beef Cattle, including 150 left last week; 120 Milch Cows, and 600 Sheep and Lambs.

The Beef market was dull, and the supplies large; a further reduction was submitted to; sales of 750 head were made at $6 a 8, making an average of $7 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs were in fair demand, 550 sold; Sheep at $1 25, 1 25, $3, and 4, and a very few good at $6; Lambs at $2 a 3 each.

MOLE SKIN HATS.

A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by
J. M. SHERBURNE.
No. 42, Washington Street.
may9

ROHAN POTATOES.

60 BUSHELS genuine ROHAN POTATOES, for sale by JESSE WINSLOW, Newton, (Upper Falls.) tf—mh 28

ROHAN POTATOES.

20 BARRELS ROHAN POTATOES, for sale by David Prouty & Co. 19 & 20 North Market Street, at $3 per barrel. tf—mh14

BEAR'S OIL LABELS.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER.

ONLY ONE WEEK LONGER AT AMORY HALL,
PRICES REDUCED TO 25 CENTS.

IRENE DI CORTELLI, the celebrated Pianist, from Naples, Italy, pupil of the accomplished musician, has been engaged for a few evenings, and will sing French and English Pieces.

Mrs. W. and Master Boston also, for a short period: Solos, Duetts, and Trios.

Moving Dioramas continued: GARDEN OF EDEN, CONSTITUTION and GUERRIERE, WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock
june 6—tf

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

BY the Ancient and Modern Masters, at Corinthian Hall, corner of Milk and Federal streets, (entrance in Federal street,) will open June 3d, and continue so for a season of about three months.

W. HAYWARD respectfully apprises the admirers of the Fine Arts, in Boston and its vicinity, that to his collection of Pictures, so favorably received at the Athenæum Gallery, last year, have been added many new and superior works—amongst others, the magnificent chief d'œuvre of DON JUAN, HAIDEE, and LAMBRO, by Duboffe, the Painter of the Temptation and Expulsion from Eden of Adam and Eve—Size by 12 feet 14.

Single admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.
june6—tf

A SUBSTITUTE FOR LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber would invite the attention of the public to an article he is manufacturing, which is a substitute for Lamp Oil. It gives a brilliant light, equal to that of Gas, and is warranted free from explosion when in lamps, and if spilt on the most delicate carpet will leave no stain. There is no unpleasant smell from the burning lamp, and the instant the blaze is extinguished from the wick, there is no fire or smoke left on it. Price $1 25 per gallon. Sold at No. 4, India wharf, Boston; by SOLON JENKINS, Agent.
june6—tf

ODIORNE'S MALDEN NAIL WORKS—REBUILT.

THE Subscriber has recommenced the manufacture of cut nails at Malden, Mass., and will hereafter have an assortment on hand at his store, No. 2, Battery March St., Boston. They will be made from Russia and Swedes iron only, and of the best quality.
JAMES C. ODIORNE.

N. B. For sale as above, a good assortment of iron hollow ware, at 50 per cent discount from usual prices.
june6—3t

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

CONTAINING the Agricultural matter of the Cultivator for the year 1839, neatly printed in 8 vo size, containing three hundred pages at the low price of 75 cents. For sale at this office.
june6—tf

BEDS AND BEDSTEADS TO LET OR SELL on credit, by DANIEL P. SIMPSON, corner of Blackstone, Hanover, and Marshall streets—up stairs.

Also, an assortment of FURNITURE, FEATHERS of all kinds, BEDDING and MATTRASSES, of every description, for sale cheap for cash. tf—june 6

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS,

Is invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscribers.

Our assortment contains all the most superior kinds of seeds, raised expressly for us, by experienced cultivators, and are warranted of the best quality. Among some of the more important articles for the Farmer, at this season, may be named

Long Orange Carrot,	Barley and Oats,
Altringham, do.,	Spring Rye,
Genuine Sugar Beet,	Brown Corn, (true,)
Mangel Wurtzel,	Dutton and Parker Corn,
Turnips, (10 kinds,)	Rohan Potatoes,
Drumhead Cabbage, Sup.	Millett,
Green Globe Savoy, do. do.	Buckwheat, &c.

Together with every variety of vegetable seeds wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hoes, Rakes, and Dutch Scuffles,
Ploughs, 7 sizes,)	Hedge Shears and Pruning Knives,
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,)	Garden Trowels and Syringes,
Vegetable Cutter, (new article,)	Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.
Hay and Straw Cutter,	
Shovels, Spades, & Forks,	

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every new annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

SEEDS put up in BOXES, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and practical direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. gratis, on application.
HOVEY & CO.,
7 Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.
may9 y

ADDISON BOYDEN

HAS on hand a large and valuable assortment of Fancy, European & American DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale at the very lowest prices for CASH.—Among which are a prime stock of BROADCLOTHS, such as black, blue black, blue, brown, olive, green, claret, mulberry, and mixtures. CASSIMERES of all the most desirable shades, such as black, blue, brown, drab, and a great variety of Fancy mixtures. VESTINGS in great variety, viz: Silk Velvet, figured and plain, Satin, Valentia, Padding, Canvass, Buckram, and a full assortment of Tailors' best trimmings. English, French and American Prints; Merinos, Alpines, Mouslin de Laines; rich plain and figured SILKS; cotton and woollen FLANNELS; brown and plaid Sheetings and Shirtings; Russia Diaper; Tickings; Brown and Damask Table Covers. A general assortment of Fashionable Shawls, Ladies' Kid Gloves, and Hosiery, Carpeting.

Also, as above, a good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemens, Misses', and Children's kid and leather SHOES, together with an extensive assortment of Crockery, Glass, China, and Hardware, W. I. GOODS and GROCERIES, which will be exchanged for Cash. Straw Braid, Country Produce or approved credit.
Sherburne, April, 11, 1840. tf—ap18

JOHN LEACH & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO LEACH, PAGE & GILMORE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WEST INDIA GOODS, TEAS, WINES, &c.
Also—Winter, Summer and Refined OIL
No. 3, Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass.
JOHN LEACH,
JOSEPH A GILMORE.

For sale as above—at the manufacturer's price, WILLIAM BROWN'S No 1 Silver Top, Sarsaparilla Compound, or Mead Syrup, which was so much used the past Summer as a common beverage.
May 23—3m

NEW CARPETING.

A. G. SMITH & CO. 84 Washington st. (a few doors South of State st.) are now opening their Spring assortment of CARPETINGS, &c. viz:—3 ply Imperial, Superfine, Fines and Commons—Wilton, Brussels, Damask and Venetian Carpetings—Tufted, Wilton and Brussels Rugs—Rockings, Stair Rod, &c.

Also—Oil Carpetings, of all widths, new and splendid patterns.

Likewise—Canton Straw Carpetings, of different widths and colors, a superior article.

A large assortment of Hemp Carpetings, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. tf—ap 4

WINDLASS BEDSTEADS.

SWELLED Beam Windlass Bedsteads made in the the most thorough manner, at reduced prices, for sale by MELLEN & HOPKINS, corner of Union and Ann streets. n4—tf

JOB PRINTING.

JOB PRINTING of every description, neatly executed at this office, at short notice.

Druggists and Manufacturers labels in various colors constantly on hand, or printed to order.

All orders for printing of tax bills and town expenses &c., from the different towns will be promptly attended to. OTIS BREWER.
mh 21.

CORN & GARDEN-SEED PLANTER.

THIS implement of husbandry, planned by William Buckminster, and manufactured by D. PROUTY & CO., 19 and 20, North Market street, operates as follows.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE PLANTER.

A horse is attached to the beam, and draws the Planter as he would a plough to furrow over the land. The row of teeth in the beam pulverizes the ground completely, and opens it to receive the seed.

A slide in the bottom of the hopper is drawn out by cogs on the wheel, and lets the seed drop out and down through the hind tooth, which is hollow, and as the furrow moves on, the fine mould falls in of itself behind the hollow tooth, and buries the corn to any depth we choose; and the wheel behind presses down the earth over the seed.

By turning a screw, the tooth is raised higher, or sunk deeper in the soil, and the seed is buried shallow or deep as we may wish. Another screw shortens or lengthens the slide, so as to let out more or less seed every time it is drawn out.

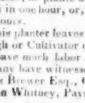
To plant corn we want in the wheel two cogs which strike the slide, and draw out the seed once in two feet. If one cog only is screwed in, the seed is dropped in hills four feet apart. For turnip, onion, and other small seeds, we screw four cogs into the wheel, and then the hills are dropped one foot apart, the wheel being four feet in circumference.

In large fields, we can lock two Planters together, and one horse can easily draw both. Every mile he advances, he plants one acre—thus he can plant three acres in one hour, or, in a large field, thirty acres in ten hours.

This planter leaves the rows very straight, so that a plough or Cultivator can pass close to the young plants, and save much labor of the hand-hoe.

Many have witnessed its operation—among whom are Rufus Bowker Esq., Col. Wm. Hastings 2d., Doctor Simon Whitney, Paxson Williams, Esq. tf—ap 18

ROHAN POTATOES.



100 BARRELS genuine ROHAN POTATOES, raised in Maine from seed imported direct from France last season, and of superior size and quality, at $4 00 per Barrel, or $2 00 per bushel. Also, the

POLLARD POTATO,

A new variety, raised from the seed of the Chenangos, about four years since, by Mr. Pollard of Isle Westmore, Me. It is a very handsome potato, with a smooth red skin, prominent eyes, and considered by several gentlemen who have tried them, to be of superior quality; it is also a most productive kind, the product of 11 hills having filled a bushel basket the past season, 1839. Only a few barrels for sale at $3 00 per bushel. Farmers are invited to call and look at this variety.

EARLY HILL POTATOES.

The earliest and best variety cultivated for the Boston market, originally raised by Mr. Hill of West Cambridge.

Together with the most complete assortment of AGRICULTURAL, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS to be found in the country; also, Ploughs, Cultivators, Hovey's Hay Cutter, and a new Vegetable Cutter, the finest implement yet invented for that important purpose: Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Dung and Hay Forks, &c. &c.
HOVEY & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
7 Merchants Row, near State St. Boston.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6000 in fitting up his establishment. His GRIST MILL is new, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The FLOUR MILL has a set of burr stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the flour in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscriber states without hesitation, that his Mill is one of the best, if not superior to any in the State.

He has also built, separate from his Grist Mill, a Mill for the express purpose of grinding Plaster Paris, which will grind from the stone one ton per hour, and is ready to receive customers any time they may please to favor him with a call. And by having good millers, ready and at their post, he flatters himself that he shall receive his share of patronage.

The subscriber has likewise fitted up a Blacksmith and Wheelwright's Shop, and made arrangements with first rate workmen to carry them on in their various branches.

☞ A word to those who have lame horses from having bad hoofs. Mr. C. S. BURROUGHS has taken charge of the Blacksmith Shop, and having followed shoeing horses the most part of his time for the last ten years, will set Shoes on interfering horses, and warrant them to travel free from striking. Also, on those that are hoof-bound, so as to greatly improve their traveling if not entirely cure them. W. E. FAULKNER.

N. B. Constantly for sale, Rye, Corn, Barley, &c.
Acton, April 1, 1840. ap11 tf

EXPANDING CULTIVATORS.

150 EXPANDING CULTIVATORS; a good article, for sale cheap, either single or by the dozen, by the subscriber, at his shop at North Wrentham. BENJAMIN ROCKWOOD, Jr.

B. R. Jr. also manufactures Sashes, Blinds, and Doors, and does all other kinds of Joiner-work to order in the best manner and at short notice.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by attention to his business and constant endeavors to please customers, to merit a share of patronage. Orders respectfully solicited, gratefully acknowledged and faithfully executed, in return for which prompt pay will be expected.
North Wrentham, April 11th, 1840.
ap18—eopdt

SCOTT'S NEWLY PATENTED CYLINDRICAL REVOLVING REFRIGERATOR—Constructed of Iron and Zinc, on an entire new principle, possessing great superiority over every other article of the kind ever offered in the market for beauty of style and security, and the only article yet made capable of generating Cold Air. They are designed for the use of Families, Hotels, Steamboats, Packets, &c. &c., in preserving provisions in warm weather and Southern climates—at the same time possessing the quality of a safety chest. Persons purchasing are requested to examine them. For sale by WM. E. COFFIN & CO., 14 Central wharf. a4—tf

WHITE'S BONNET ROOMS.

39 Hanover Street, sign of the Red Band Box.

AT this old and well known establishment, CROSBY & LOOMIS have made arrangements and will keep the coming season, the largest and most general assortment of Straw and Silk Bonnets that can be found in the city, having made arrangements with the principal manufacturers in New York as well as in this vicinity, from whom they will receive every week the newest patterns. The subscribers have now engaged an Englishman, from one of the first manufactories in London, who finishes Florence and Leghorn Bonnets in a very superior style, removing from them stripes and spots, which so much injures their beauty. Ladies about buying Bonnets of any kind, will do well to call before purchasing. tf—ap 4

BONNETS.

JUST received, and for sale by M. H. KINNEY, No. 4, Bromfield St, a large lot of CHILDREN'S BONNETS; Florence, Colored Straw and French Braid.
may30—tf

PLOUGHS.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.
E. H. WARREN.
Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11

FOR SALE.

8000 MORUS MULTICAULIS Mulberry Trees, in good order. Apply to ALBERT HOWE, at the late residence of Mr. Sylvanus Howe, Townsend, Mass.; to JONA. HOWE, No. 39 Merchants Row, Boston, or at this office.
3w*—ap11

BEAN POLES.

500 DOZEN BEAN and DAHLIA POLES, for sale by MOSES FRENCH Jr. Maine Wharf, Broad Street, near the bottom Summer St., Boston. ap8—3w

NECK STOCK MANUFACTORY.

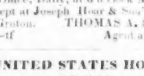
J. M. SHERBUNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Frizzles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine HICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.
may 9 y

FARE REDUCED.

BOSTON & GROTON U. S. MAIL COACHES.



ON and after the 1st of April, the Mail Coaches for Groton will leave the Office No. 9 Court street, and No. 36 Hanover st. BOSTON, Daily, at 6 A. M.

"THROUGH IN 5 HOURS."—FARE ONLY $1 25!!

Returning, will leave Groton at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrive at Boston in 5 hours.

Persons purchasing 10 Tickets, will be entitled to 10 Passages from or to BOSTON, for the low price of 10 dollars, at any time during the year.

Passengers called for and left at any part of the City free of expense.

Stages for Keene, Walpole, Charlestown, Hanover, and Haverhill, N. H., Bellows Falls, Chester, Manchester, Brattleboro', Bennington, Rutland, Windsor, Woodstock, Montpelier, Middlebury, and Burlington, leave this Office, Daily, at 6 o'clock A. M.

Books kept at Joseph Hour & Son's, and Brown's Hotel, in Groton. THOMAS A. STAPLES,
April 4—tf Agent and Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
BOSTON.

Located at the termination of the Norwich, Worcester, and Western Rail Road, corner of Kingston, Beach and Lincoln Streets.

THE public are respectfully notified that this new and spacious establishment is now open for their accommodation.

This House, erected by the United States Hotel Corporation, is the largest in New England, covers a surface of thirty thousand square feet, and contains about three hundred rooms, and is in every respect well appointed, every department having been fitted up with reference to all modern improvements. A portion of the house is particularly adapted to the accommodation of families. And its peculiar local advantages to gentlemen visiting the city either for business or pleasure, especially those who arrive or depart by the Western Rail Road, are too apparent to require detail. The prices of Board have been established with reference to the exigencies of the times, and the reduced prices of provisions, viz.

For transient boarders at the Gentlemen's Ordinary, $1 25 per day, or $8 per week.

Ladies' Ordinary, $1 50 per day, or $9 per week. And for permanent boarders at reasonable rates with reference to the rooms they occupy.

A regular watch is maintained during the night to protect the House.

Warm and Cold Baths always in readiness.

A convenient Barber's Room is in the basement story.

Horses and Carriages furnished at short notice.—Also, good stabling for horses in the immediate neighborhood.

Porters will be in attendance at the Depot, on the arrival of the Cars.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
R. W. HOLMAN & CO.

R. W. HOLMAN,
ALBERT CLARK,
W. W. WARREN.
Boston, March 28, 1840.

BONE MANURE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 32 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 37½ cts per bushel, and no charge for casks or cutting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 10 cts per bushel at the kiln; put up in casks 4 bushels each, at 60 cts per cask delivered at any part of the city.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.
feb 29tf NAHUM WARD.

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

OR SPIRIT OF THE "BOSTON CULTIVATOR," containing a collection of valuable Essays on Practicable Agriculture, &c., &c., by WM. BUCKMINSTER. Just published by
D. H. WILLIAMS,
Feb. 1. tf No. 6 Water Street.

LOOKING GLASSES.

JUST received, a large assortment of Mahogany Framed Looking Glasses, and for sale by MELLEN & HOPKINS, corner of Union and Ann streets.
ap11 tf

SEED PEAS.

10 BBLS Pure Marrowfat Peas, carefully selected for Seed, for sale by GEORGE RICHARDSON & CO., No. 1 Market square, (opposite South side Faneuil Hall. tf—ap 4

PAINTED CARPETS.

BALLARD & PRINCE, 168 Washington street, have for sale an extensive assortment of English and American PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS, for Rooms, Entries, Ships' Cabins, &c. &c. a4—tf.

PARIS GLOVES.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by
J. M. SHERBURNE,
42, Washington Street.
may9

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A VALUABLE Farm in Harvard, County of Worcester, the well known Bromfield Place; an excellent dairy Farm, well wooded, the house spacious, fitted for two distinct families; the situation among the most pleasant to be found, especially for a private or high School. Bordering a part of the farm, is a beautiful sheet of water, containing two islands belonging to the estate. Inquire of the subscriber at South Natick.
I. H. T. BLANCHARD.
March 14, 1840. 9w

TO LET.

4 ACRES OF LAND situated in Brighton, within 5 miles of Boston. There are

POETRY.

[For the Cultivator.]

TO THE MEMORY OF T. M. H. FAIRBANKS.

To those who knew, we well may say,
Since dear Maria's passed away,
We feel the change—we knew her worth—
Fain would we set her merits forth.
But silent sympathy and grief
Attend us with their sweet relief—
Forbid indulgence in despair;
Her place of rest we soon shall share.
Valued and loved alike by all,
She leaves us to obey this call
From every earthly hope and trust
To dwell among the good and just.
Her earthly tasks and duties done,
Her heavenly course is now begun,
No mother's cares—no wife's behest
Attend her in her promised rest.
But trust we, when again we meet,
This parting hour will seem most sweet.
Her worth and goodness then more known
Than when with us they brightly shone.—
With Christian patience long she bore
Disease and pain on a distant shore:
Kind heaven at last became her friend;—
Ordained at home her life should end.
Surrounded by her friends so dear,
She bade farewell to every tear.
On angel wings ordained to rise,
She meets her Savior in the skies.
There at last may all unite;
Their spirits purified and bright;
Their burthens cast, their sins forgiven,
Finding there's nothing truer but heaven.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CIDER.

BOSTON, May 23, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR.

Two years since during the pleasant month of May I was spending a few days in the doomed city of Natchez. How dreadfully must it now contrast with its fresh and beautiful verdure there—then every thing was lovely and the soft south wind brought happiness and health on its fragrant winds spreading its blessings like a mantle of contentment over the slave and the free. But a stranger in a strange land, I was lonesome and discontented, and in vain as I surveyed the passing crowds for one familiar face, did all the varied charms of that delightful place display themselves before me. I wandered about, on the elevated places and looked down on that mighty river that like a race horse comes down from the mountains of the icy north to gladden the thirsty vallies of the fiery south. I went down "under the hill" and felt the tropical sun as a fiery ordeal. But, not a face I had seen before. The flat boats, so many of which were lost in the dreadful tornado the other day, are constructed on the rivers above and loaded with the produce of the great west, come floating down on the river, stopping at the principal cities and towns until their freight is sold; when they are sold, to be broken up and the materials used for fire wood or the building of houses, &c. 'Well, my dear fellow,' says I, 'how came you here?' 'ah,' says he, 'all the way from Ohio with a load of notions, as you yankees say.' And in fact, his "flat" was full of barrels of flour, and pork, whiskey, hams, dried tongues, dried peaches, all kinds of wild fruit, apples, preserves, and cider, of the most delicious quality and fineness I ever drank. There, says he, such cider as that you people of the north never saw or tasted, and no where but in Ohio can they make such, and their mode they keep secret. The most inveterate Harrisonian could not do more honor to "hard cider" than I bestowed on my friend's barrel, while I sojourned at Natchez, and when I finally left, I made up my mind if possible to ascertain in my journey home the mode of preparing it, and I did so after many inquiries.

About 100 miles up the Illinois river, a place called Phillips Ferry, I arrived one evening to "wait for a boat," and being weary and hungry withal the good woman set before me the best her house afforded. She was from Ohio, and there had learned the mode of preparing all kinds of preserves, and on her table were plums, peaches, apples, raspberries, currants, &c. I told her of the cider I drank at Natchez, she said she came from the place where they made it, and this, she says, is the operation:

Take the cider from the press, before it ferments at all, put it in a clean kettle that will hold a barrel, heat it until it "just boils," and no longer, immediately turn it hot into a clean barrel, add to it a table spoonful of pearlash, cork it up and roll it into the cellar, and when you have occasion to use it you will find it clear, sparkling, and delicious, without a particle of "vinegar sourness." Add nothing to it except the pearlash, neither water nor spirits. Be careful to boil it not a moment after you see the first bubble, for it may get burnt, and of course spoiled.

I gave the directions to a friend who made a keg of cider in this way last year, but he "boiled it a little," and it got the taint of boiled cider, but in other respects it was good. Perhaps some of your readers would like to improve the quality of their "hard cider," if so, you can best judge of the propriety of giving the above recipe publication. C.

We have never tried the mode recommended by our correspondent, "C" but should think it worth a trial.

Good cider is a wholesome and excellent article for the table and it agrees with the stomachs of most people who have never been addled with it or with something more pernicious.

If we may be allowed the vulgar expression, in these days of refinement, we think good cider far preferable to any wine which is imported, and he who prepares such a beverage in preference to *foreign* wines,—most of which are manufactured here—should be esteemed a public benefactor.

Cider requires but little attention, and no other material need be mixed with it, in order to render it a most agreeable drink. Care must be taken to keep the air from it. It must be kept perfectly close from the time when it leaves the press. On this account it should be strained through a hair sieve or flannel cloth to separate all the pummace from it. It may then be kept with a close bung.

If the contents of the barrel should become restless on account of an unfavorable season for storing it, a little cider may be drawn out at the tap, but the bung should not be started. [Ed.

ALPINE FARMERS. The farmers of the Upper Alps, though by no means wealthy, live like lords in their houses; while the heaviest portion of agricultural labor devolves on the wife. It is no uncommon thing to see a woman yoked to the plough along with an ass, while the husband guides it. A farmer of the Upper Alps accounts it an act of politeness, to lend his wife to labor for a neighbor who is too much oppressed with work, and the neighbor, in his turn, lends his wife for a few days work, whenever the favor is requested.

We would not be understood as recommending this practice to American farmers. [Ed.

THE CROPS. In these piping times of peace, it is truly pleasant to know that there is every indication of an abundant yield of crops, and that the farmer and agriculturalist will be amply remunerated for their toil. We speak from actual observation in regard to the vicinity of this city, and by the tone of our exchange papers judge that every part of our neighboring country is equally blessed. Nature has put on her livery of green—arrayed herself in summer dress—and, garlanded with flowers, is tripping it lightly in valley, through meadow, and over hill-top. She never looked more lovely. Her inviting appearance breaks the morning dream of the maiden, and wins her from her couch for a ramble, and the light breeze that kisses the cheek thus early gives it a ruddy glow, more beautiful and enduring than any accomplished by art. [Alexander's Messenger.

THE WHEAT FIELDS. We are happy to learn, as we do from all parts of the States, that the wheat fields never looked so well and promising in Michigan as they now do. The cold wet weather we have lately experienced has had a most favorable effect upon them. According to the estimate of men whose judgements may be relied upon, there is nearly, if not quite, one fourth more wheat in the ground this year than last. All Michigan wants, to become the wealthiest state in the Union in proportion to her population, is a sound currency of specie or its equivalent, so that labor can receive its fair reward. [Detroit Free Press.

What roving ideas on commerce and civilization may arise from a dinner or dessert. The cherry and filberts are from Catana, in Asia Minor; the peach and walnut from Persia; the plumb from Syria; the pomegranate from Cyprus; the quince from Sicon; the olive and fig from Greece, as also the best apples and pears, though also found wild in France, and even in this country. The apricot is from Armenia. The mountain wines come from the mountains around Malaga. [Maine Cultivator.

THE CROPS. The Philadelphia Inquirer states that the wheat in Bucks county, Pa., is in some instances so seriously injured by the fly, that the farmers have turned their cattle into the fields.

In some sections of Ohio the Troy Times gives a similar report of the condition of the grain.

The Wilmington, Del papers also state that the farmers have had much cause to complain in that State; several fields in the neighborhood were nearly eaten up, and the destruction of one-third of the crop, further down in the State, was anticipated.

We are great pedestrians, and each and every day walk many a mile; but our way is through the crowded thoroughfare, and over the flagging stones of a densely populated city. We proform the task—for task it is—to oblige the public, that we may gather all the gossip, dreadful accidents, horrid murders, wonderful catastrophes that diurnally occur, for the purpose of faithfully reporting the same to our readers. But we dont tread upon the pavement with that buoyancy of mind, that lightness of heart, that exhileration of spirit, as we should were we trampling down the green grass of the meadow, and gathering the wild flowers that grow beside the rivulet. There is that in a country life congenial to our feelings and habits, for we were born, reared, and educated in it. Give us the green fields, the shade of the old oak, the chrystal spring, the music of the birds, the roar of the water fall, and we are satisfied. [Alex. Mes.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION. Of all the sciences which are esteemed honorable among men, none, perhaps, has undergone so much obloquy as the law; and were it fair to reproach a science with the unworthiness of many of its professors, few would be better entitled to receive it. But while we would condemn the unworthy practitioner, we would not for a moment be understood to speak contumeliously of the profession itself; on the contrary, it is esteemed one of the most important and reputable; and if it be estimated by the magnitude of the matters committed to its keeping, certainly the most weighty. The obloquy frequently cast upon the profession, arises from the ignorance of its calumniators, and the want of discernment, in failing to separate the *pettifogger* from the lawyer.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Wednesday, May 27. In the Senate.—Several private bills were finally passed. The General Bankrupt Law was then taken up, and discussed till the hour of adjournment.

In the House, the discussion of the right of a committee to reconsider their vote for a report, before its presentation, was discussed, but cut off by the orders of the day. An attempt was made to reconsider the vote by which the Pre-emption bill was passed, and lost—yeas 96, nays 103. The Sub-Treasury Bill was then taken up and further debated. Mr. Cushing resumed and concluded his very able speech on the subject.

Thursday, May 28. In the Senate.—The business was not of the usual interest. On the Bankrupt Bill Messrs Strange, Walker and Wall kept up the discussion, in relation to the technical meaning of the words "Bankrupt" and "Trader," until the question was taken on the adoption of Mr. Strange's amendment, viz. to strike out the clause confining it to "traders," and leave all classes to come in for its immunities and privileges. The vote in favor of this motion was overwhelming, there being 37 ayes to 3 noes, which pretty clearly evinces the sense of the Senate in relation to the latitude to be given to the Bill in case it should be passed. The three gentlemen that gave the negative votes, were Messrs. Hubbard, Wall and Williams.

Mr. Strange then moved to amend the bill in another important particular, to wit: to strike out that part which gives a preference to the States or Territories, and all persons who, by the laws of such States or Territories, are entitled to priority. This occasioned quite a spirited debate, Mr. Southard insisting that the preference given to the United States over all other creditors, should be stricken out also. He did not see why the government, the best able of all other creditors to lose, should be secured to the injury of the others.

The question having been taken on striking out so much as related to States, territories, &c., it was carried.

In the House, the Sub-Treasury Bill was taken up in Committee—and Mr. Lowell, of Maine, concluded his speech in support of the measure.

Friday, May 29th. In the Senate there was a joint resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, authorizing the President to receive the presents from the Imaum of Muscat, and the lion and lioness from the Emperor of Morocco, and to dispose of the same, placing the proceeds in the public Treasury.

The bankrupt bill, after undergoing several amendments, was finally postponed until Monday, to which day the Senate adjourned.

In the House, this being private bill day, were engaged about little else than considering printed bills reported the previous week, and which were on the third reading.

DIET OF DYSPEPTICS. Dr. Chapman, of this city, in an article on Dyspepsia, contained in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, gives the following opinion respecting milk as an article of diet:

"Milk is applicable to nearly all the varieties of dyspepsia and its complications. But it is objected to it, that it disagrees with many persons. That there are idiosyncracies forbidding its use, is very conceivable, though I have seldom met with such instances. It may be puked up and turned, which ought not, as is generally thought, to discourage us from farther trials. The first step in the digestion of such fluids is coagulation. What was said long ago by Cadogan, is nearly true,—that milk is most proper, when it appears lest suitable—having the power of correcting the morbid state of the stomach, and hence remedial in its preliminary effects."

Dr C however mentions cases in which a free use of milk has produced alarming effects by the coagulation of masses.—When milk cannot be taken, he recommends cocoa or chocolate prepared with boiling water, the oily matter to be skimmed off, and the liquid sweetened and seasoned with cream and sugar. For the dinner of the dyspeptic he recommends white poultry, beef or mutton, and forbids veal, lamb, geese, ducks and fish. He says it is a well ascertained fact that all young meats, are comparatively indigestible. Every variety of soup Dr. C. pronounces pernicious to the dyspeptic. Of vegetables, rice and roasted potatoes are recommended; and for bread, "leaven bread stale and without butter" is prescribed. The Dr. says he has seen great injury sometimes result from the too indiscriminate use of bran bread. Deserts are in general forbidden. Ice creams, however, are often harmless or even beneficial, taken in the intervals of the regular meals.

Dr. C., directs the dyspeptic to eat but little at a time, and seems inclined to doubt whether there is much force in the common objections to taking food frequently. Eating in the evening is not, in Dr. C.'s opinion, in all cases to be forbidden.—While he concurs in the general denunciation of suppers, he thinks a little food may sometimes be useful at bed-time, in preventing a harrassing sensation of emptiness with nervousness and morbid vigilance."

WEST POINT. An investigation is now going on, as we hear, at West Point, into the moral condition and discipline of the Military Academy. Certain intimations and charges having been made by one of the individuals of the Academic Staff, the Secretary of War directed General Scott, Adjt. Gen. Jones, Col. Cross, and Capt. De Hart, to proceed to the Point, and investigate the whole matter. Those officers are now engaged in their duty, of which the result will, we presume, when known, be communicated officially to Congress.—[N. Y. Amer.

WANT OF COURTESY, A FAULT IN AMERICAN WOMEN. Miss Sedgwick notices this remarkable trait, in the position and manners of her countrywomen. In one of her late productions, "Means and Ends," she makes the following observations:—"The most striking and prevailing defect in the manners of the Americans, is, I believe, a want of courtesy. This has probably arisen from the general equality of rights, condition, and education. And it arises in part from that *mauvaise honte*, or shyness, characteristic of our English ancestors, from whom we inherit it. A little reflection and moral cultivation would soon remedy this defect.—What do I mean by courtesy, and how is the want of it shown, do you ask? A few winters since, a well-bred young foreigner came to the interior, and took lodgings at a village inn, for the purpose of learning the English language. To facilitate its acquisition, he generally preferred remaining in the receiving-room of the tavern, where travellers were passing in and out. His writing-table was placed before the fire. When the woman came shivering in from a long dreary drive in the stage-coach, he moved his table to the coldest corner of the room, mended the fire, drew chairs near it, and, if they brought in foot-stoves or blocks, he found the best place to heat them. He then returned to his own uncomfortable seat, and pursued his writing or reading.

The women profited by his civilities, without appearing to notice them. During the whole winter he never received one word of acknowledgement—not one 'Thank you, sir,' or, 'You are very kind, sir,' or, what would have seemed inevitable, 'pray, don't take that cold seat, sir.' What was the polished stranger's inference? Certainly, that the Americans were a most discourteous, if not a cold-hearted people.

Cold-hearted we are not. These women were probably generally impressed with the young man's attentions: one of them, I know, in relating her travelling experience at her own fireside at night, said, she 'never should forget a young man at the tavern in S——. She thought she should have died with the cold before she got there; and when she went in, he moved away from the fire, and gave her the rocking-chair—hung her cloak over the back of another, and warmed her block for her, and did every thing just as if he had been her own son!' And yet this good woman had not indicated in her manners to the young man that she ever saw him. Here there was no expression of the real feeling, no *courtesy*.

I have often seen men in steamboats, in stage-coaches, in churches, and other public meetings, rise and give their seats to women, and the women seat themselves quietly, without a look or word of acknowledgement. And so with a thousand other attentions which are rendered, and received without any return. Avoid such discourtesy, my young friends—it is not only displeasing, but unjust.—We actually owe some return for such civilities, and a courteous acceptance is, in most cases, the only one that can be made. These little chance courtesies are smiles on the face of manners, and smiles are like sunshine; we can scarcely have too much of either."

UTILITY OF KNOWLEDGE. Neither constables, nor bayonets, nor muskets, can prevent the devilry of incendiarism and various other means of *stealthy courage*.—No, these can alone be prevented by the quiet and internal agency of moral conviction. None but the blindest ignorance can harbour the belief that these villainies are instrumental to good; nevertheless, this blind ignorance does exist, nothing but its removal can remove its result.—More knowledge is wanted, moreover to teach men the impolicy of selfishness; to teach men that nothing that injures their neighbors can by any possibility ultimately benefit them. If there were no power on the part of one man to retaliate the injuries he receives, selfishness might, temporally speaking, benefit the aggressor; but this is not the case; selfishness is reciprocal, and a man can and does repay injury by injury, and thus does selfishness beget a state of mutual injuries, by which there cannot be a question that society at large, and hence individuals, are the sufferers—the losers and not the gainers.—Now education is necessary to enable men to see these things. Every fire that burns, every riot that occurs, every slaughter committed, and every crime perpetrated, are so many evidences, not only of popular ignorance, but of the crime of those men who, for the sake of their petty-groveling, selfish partisan interest, are opposing efforts of the government to give light to the whole people, and more especially to that part of the people who do not belong to the established or any form of worship. [Will's Independent.

FREE BRIDGE.—We hail with pleasure, in common with the great mass of our fellow citizens, the near approach to what has long been desired, a *free* bridge over the river Schuylkill. This desideratum we learn will be attained on the 15th of the coming month. The western site of the Schuykill is furnished with land and landscapes in abundance, well suited and convenient for the establishment of summer seats, a luxury highly desirable at this particular season. The interruption of toll gates of themselves inconvenient, has tended to keep at a depreciated rate, otherwise very valuable property on the west side of the river. We are confident that few rich or poor, will deprecate a Free Bridge. [Alex. Mes.

An Irishman, who was committed to Knatsford (England) tread-wheel for the space of a month, observed at the expiration of his task, "What a great deal of fatigue and bother on it would have saved us poor creatures if they had invented it to go by steam like all other water mills; for d—l burn me if I have not been going up stairs for this four weeks, but never could reach the chamber door at all, at all."

WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—Three or four weeks ago, a Mr. Ladd, who was travelling on foot in Iowa Territory, near Fort Madison, was fallen in with by three other men, to whom, in the course of conversation, he imparted the knowledge of his having four or five hundred dollars with him, which he was going to pay in at the land office. The three strangers instantly determined to obtain the money, and on their reaching a broken part of the country, attacked Mr. L. with clubs and knives, killed him as they thought, robbed him, threw him into a ravine, covered him with brush, and then continued on their journey.

A rivulet of water flowed down the ravine in which Mr. Ladd lay buried, and the cooling and refreshing element coming in contact with his wounded head, had the effect of cleansing the wounds and restoring him to animation. Knowing the route of the robbers, he instantly set out in pursuit of them—reached Fort Madison, where he heard they had descended the river—procured a skiff—reached St. Louis, and in an hour or two apprehended two of the ruffians. The third had not yet reached the city, and was arrested on landing a short time afterwards. The villains were the next day taken back to Iowa, and the court being in session, were instantly tried, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary, one for five years, another for eleven, and the third for twenty three. How much of the money Mr. L. was able to recover we have not heard.

[Their names, as we learn from the St. Louis Pennant, are James Guy, (sometimes calling himself Gordon,) Jacob Abdon, and James McGubbin. The name of the man robbed, according to the same paper, is not Ladd, but E. S. Gage. The Pennant says Guy had "rascal" stamped in every lineament of his face, and he and Abdon, (a bold reckless man,) unquestionably were the means of enticing McGubbin, who seemed to be a timid, weak-minded man, into a participation of their crime.] [Peoria Register.

WASHINGTON. On the 4th of December, 1783, eight days after the evacuation of the city of New York, by the British troops under the command of Sir Guy Carleton an interesting scene took place in that city. It was the parting of our beloved, revered and ever honored Washington, with the officers of his army—that ragged band of patriots, who so short a time before had proclaimed liberty from the cannon's mouth at White Plains, Monmouth and Yorktown. Calling for a glass of wine, he thus addressed them: "With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you. I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy, as your former have been glorious and honorable." Gen. Knox, being nearest, turned to him with tears rolling down his cheeks. Washington then grasped his hand, and kissed him. He did the same to every other officer, and also to some private gentlemen who were present. The whole company were in tears. When Washington left the apartment, and passed thro' the corps of light infantry, on his way to Whitehall, the others followed in mute and mournful procession, till he embarked in his barge for Fowle's Hook. As soon as he had got on board, he turned towards his freinds, took off his hat, and waved a silent adieu. What a scene! the bold and undaunted battler for a nation's freedom—the warm and inflexible leader of an armed host, whose gigantic soul neither danger nor death could intimidate—weeping tears, and kissing with woman's weakness, the oft tried companions of his woes and of glories.

Humanity of the Chinese. About a month prior to our last dates from Canton, an English ship called the Sunda, was wrecked on the coast of Hainan. When the news of the disaster first reached the foreign population at and below Canton, it was feared that in consequence of the unfriendly relations existing between England and China, the unfortunate crew might be subjected to harsh treatment. But very different was the fact. A letter from China, which we find in the London Herald, states, that the crew was conveyed to Canton, where they were at once admitted into the city, and introduced to the Commissioner and all other public authorities. They were treated with great kindness; the sailors were regaled with a pork feast, and the whole party was sent on to the English fleet without detriment. Lin talked much with the captain, and was greatly delighted with Mr. Thelwall's book against opium, a copy of which appears to have been on board, and which was read to him, it is stated, by a cabin boy. He is also reported to have said that notwithstanding all that had passed, the English might return, if they would engage in the lawful trade; but this is inconsistent with the edict of eternal exclusion, to which he had obtained the Emperor's sanction. [N. Y. Jour. Com.

THE BURNING MOUNTAIN. The Pottsville Journal states that the burning mountain, at the head of the West Branch Railroad, which attracted so much attention last year, is still raging more furiously than ever. It has burned out about 300 yards from its place of starting, and as it reaches the top, where ventilation is more freely afforded, it increases in intensity. The water running from the mine is very hot, and so strongly impregnated with alkaline substances, as to have eaten off all the iron from the Railroad track.

OHIO RIVER. The Pittsburg Gazette of Thursday afternoon, says, "The water is falling in our rivers, but is yet of sufficient depth to admit of navigation by boats of ordinary size. Several arrived during yesterday and last night, bringing large quantities of western produce—Freight and passage, we are informed, have never been lower than they are at present."

THE TORNADO AT NATCHEZ. It is estimated that the number who lost their lives at Natchez, at *one thousand!* and the property destroyed at $5,000,000.

A correspondent of the St. Lo[illegible] nant thus reveals his forlorn condi[illegible] the submerged city of Cairo, at the [illegible] tion of the Ohio and Mississippi.

CITY OF CAIRO, May 10,
On the roof of the Cairo Hotel, 10 ft. under wa[illegible]

Dear Mr. Editor—"My sufferings [illegible] tolerable," and I can refrain no lon[illegible] Here I am in this confounded city of [illegible] ro, with the *whole brook* commonly [illegible] the Mississippi river, running ten fe[illegible] my poor devoted head. Our hot[illegible] "cold water" establishment, and th[illegible] there is a plenty of the 'pure clem[illegible] these diggins, is with a perfect rus[illegible] Cairo *Bank*, upon which we all bu[illegible] hopes and our houses, after having [illegible] for some time making daily depos[illegible] the Mississippi river, has at length [illegible] through, like all the rest of our [illegible] speculations, and left us poor devi[illegible] exactly high and dry, (would to hea[illegible] were!) but buried "full five fathom [illegible] and debarred from all intercourse [illegible] with the cat fish, buffalo and othe[illegible] scaly characters. I beg you to s[illegible] thize with me, and send us the E[illegible] Gazette to comfort us in our misfo[illegible] Real estate in Cairo has empha[illegible] *fallen;* and so low that you could [illegible] it with a twenty foot pole. Oh, de[illegible] Editor, although I'm very *wet* I'[illegible] *dry*—and if you could manage to [illegible] friend of the ——— to send some [illegible] "spirits" to this "vasty deep," you [illegible] confer a lasting obligation on you[illegible]

THE GREAT DROWNED [illegible]

A GLOOMY PICTURE. The Pi[illegible] Intelligencer gives a melan holy a[illegible] of this once prosperous place. I[illegible] the past year between 4000 and 50[illegible] sons have left the city from their i[illegible] to obtain employment. Three fou[illegible] the manufacturing industry has fa[illegible] for want of sales. An extensive F[illegible] which produced $300,000 worth o[illegible] ings a year, has entirely suspend[illegible] discharged all hands. From anoth[illegible] establishment, 100 workmen have [illegible] discharged and every establishe[illegible] the city has been compelled by the [illegible] policy of the administration to cur[illegible] erations to almost nothing. In mor[illegible] perous times, says the Intelligenc[illegible] of about 200 drays and carts, it w[illegible] difficult to get a load of merchandise [illegible] without delay and inconvenience [illegible] three fourths of the number are id[illegible] than half their time; then every i[illegible] ous man, woman and child, coming [illegible] city could get employment imme[illegible] and their pay every Saturday nig[illegible] our mechanics are obliged to go to [illegible] or to labor in the country for 18[illegible] at most 37½ cents a day.

THE POPULATION AND OCCUPATI[illegible] GREAT BRITAIN. According to the [illegible] lation returns of Great Britain, ex[illegible] of Ireland, there were in 1811, 2,0[illegible] families, of which 697,353 were e[illegible] ed in agriculture; in 1821, 2,346,7[illegible] lies, of whom 773,732 were empl[illegible] agriculture; in 1831, 2,745,336 fa[illegible] of whom 761,343 were occupied i[illegible] culture. It appears therefore, that [illegible] 34 families in every hundred we[illegible] ployed in agriculture, and in 1831 [illegible] in every hundred families. In 183[illegible] 341,926 males in all Ireland, 1,1[illegible] were set down as employed chiefly i[illegible] culture. In England, of 3,199,98[illegible] aged 20 years and upwards, 744,4[illegible] set down as laborers employed in h[illegible] dry, 93,883 as occupiers of land, [illegible] ploying laborers, and 141,460 as o[illegible] ers who did employ laborers.

LITTLE ELSE. An attorney name[illegible] rather diminutive in his stature, a[illegible] particularly respectable in his char[illegible] once met Mr. Jekyll. "Sir," said h[illegible] hear you have called me a petti[illegible] scoundrel; have you done so, sir?" said Jekyll, with a look of co[illegible] never said you were a pettifogge[illegible] scoundrel, but I said you were *little*.

The packet ship Silvie de Grasse [illegible] sailed from New York on Mond[illegible] Havre, took $300,000 in specie.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ The Bills of all the Banks in the New [illegible] States which are in good credit, are received [illegible] deposit, by the following Banks, viz:—Atlan[illegible] Eagle, Freemans, Globe, Granite, Hamilto[illegible] Mechanics', Merchants', North, South, State [illegible] Shoe and Leather Dealers', Tremont, Traders' [illegible] mot, Union, and Washington.

☞ The Suffolk Bank transacts the business [illegible] to the Country Banks, for the above mentione[illegible]

☞ Bills of the following Banks are not re[illegible] the Associated Banks:—

MASSACHUSETTS.

Middling Interest Bank, Boston.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at Sou[illegible]

Charters annulled by the Legislature.

Fulton Bank, } Boston.
Commonwealth Bank, }
Franklin Bank, }
Lafayette Bank, }
Nahant Bank, at Lynn.
Chelsea Bank, at Chelsea.
Middlesex Bank, at Cambridge.
Roxbury Bank, } Roxbury.
Bank of Norfolk, }

MAINE.

City Bank, of Portland.
Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort.
Agricultural Bank, at Brewer.
Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg.
Damariscotta Bank, at Newcastle.
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland.
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor.
Calais Bank, at Calais.
Bank of Old Town, } Orono.
Still Water Canal Bank, }
Bank of Westbrook, at Westbrook.
Washington County Bank, at Calais.
Mercantile Bank, at Bangor.
Globe Bank, at Bangor.
People's Bank, at Bangor.
Penobscot Bank, at Bangor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wolfborough Bank, at Wolfborough.
Concord Bank, at Concord.

VERMONT.

Bank of Bennington, at Bennington.
Bank of St. Albans, at St. Albans.
Essex Bank, at Guildhall.
Bank of Manchester, at Manchester.
Bank of Montpelier, at Montpelier.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Central Bank, at East [illegible]

CONNECTICUT.

Stamford Bank, at Stamford.
Bridgeport Bank, at Bridgeport.
Fairfield County Bank.